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# East Europe Report

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12 JANUARY 1987

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## DETAILS ON OPERATIONS OF JOINT VENTURE WITH USSR TOLD

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 11 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by TRUD Correspondent Tsanko Bakoev: "Together Along the Path of Success; Toward a New Type of Professional Collaboration"]

[Text] As is known, the Soviet-Bulgarian Krasnyy Proletariy--Beroe Scientific-Production Association arose on the basis of the Soviet Krasnyy Proletariy Association in Moscow and the Beroe NPSKR [Scientific Enterprise for Design Work] in Stara Zagora, two major enterprises producing machines with digital program control and industrial robots.

The main task of the new organization is to produce flexible modules, their control systems and robots. With the founding of the association, the spheres of production have been split, in utilizing the best and most effective achieved in the two countries. This involves an exchange of production methods, the standardizing of products as well as the possibility of producing robot facilities for new GAPS [flexible automated production system]. The association was granted one other important advantage: the exchange of assemblies, parts and machines without the procedures customary for foreign trade activities. And although it is still very early (the months since October last year when the decision was taken for the joint enterprise) up to now has been a time of reorganization and the first bold decisions. Specialists are already asserting that at the end of the decade it may well be one of the larger firms in the world engaged in the production of robots and lathe controls.

Is such optimism realistic after a year from the founding of the joint association?

"Completely! The period can be defined as very favorable both for us and for the Soviet side!" said Magdalin Mincheva, the deputy director for economic questions at the Beroe NPSKR and the second member of the joint association's administration.

Further evidence for this was the estimates given at the end of September at the third general session of the administrative council held in Stara Zagora. The designated joint program for the 9 months was fulfilled. The deliveries and scientific-technical developments were fulfilled in terms of volume. The

conclusion of the first general production year looks favorable. These were sufficient grounds for talking in greater detail with Magdalin Mincheva:

"On the Bulgarian side, in addition to Beroe, the association includes the former associated plants for memory devices and the present Izot Combine where the control devices and the required electronics are produced. In uniting, the two countries are consciously aiming at making ever fuller use of scientific and industrial potential. In rapidly raising the level of the technical work, we will provide joint production of modern types of lathes with digital program control and new modifications of robots. Moreover, we are endeavoring to develop robot facilities based on Soviet metal-cutting machines and Bulgarian robots with much higher technical qualities than those hitherto produced. Ultimately by our production labor productivity in the economy of the two countries must very rapidly increase by several-fold.

"The specific collectives established during this first year for joint creative development are hard at work on more than one development and are exchanging rich information. The first Soviet design group is in Stara Zagora. The fruit of the reciprocal efforts of the Soviet and Bulgarian specialists will be a completely new type of anthropomorphic (multipurpose) robot with a load capacity of 40 kg. This will be a machine of great universality and which will perform operations for a part "take-deliver" system. It will perform transport and production operations such as welding, plasma cutting, assembly and so forth...."

According to the program for scientific and technical collaboration up to the year 1990, each year as a total 10 main scientific-technical and design developments will be carried out. At present, they are at work standardizing the design of robots with a load capacity of 10 and 20 kg. Completely new transport robots are being developed. Concern is being shown for the rapid development of anthropomorphic (multipurpose) robots before May of the coming year, for robot facilities with metal-cutting machines, the production of the Krasnyy Proletariy Plant with a portal electromechanical robot and our parts store. The components of the robot facilities will be standardized on the basis of Soviet metal-cutting machines. Thus, at a certain moment the two major enterprises can exchange parts and aid one another. Complex lathe electrical equipment for a new lathe is being standardized, work is being done on developing a robot facility for plasma cutting and for special lathes operating with a diamond tool.

Our collectives and the collectives at the Soviet enterprise are working on both questions. The main thing in the work of both is to achieve the high quality of a world or above-world level of the articles.

...Other facts also show that the association is viable. The first contract has already been concluded for mutual aid and competition and this provides an opportunity for the collectives and the social organizations to exchange experience, knowledge and peak achievements. During the following year, in addition to the specialists sent up to now on an exchange basis, entire collectives will be exchanged. Instruction will be in a real situation of one or another plant, among a brother collective. The utility from the great reciprocity will be felt evermore widely and really. For example, the Soviet



plant is already employing a form of wages established for the GAPS at the Beroe enterprise for its GAPS. The problems along the common path are becoming fewer and fewer.

"We will create in the near future a permanent design bureau which will quickly and soundly resolve joint problems on analogous robots!" stated Engr Yuriy Dmitriyevich from the Krasnyy Proletariy Plant, one of the Soviet specialists presently concerned with the design and rapid introduction of multipurpose robots. In essence the first model of such a robot developed just by the Stara Zagora workers but with a 4-fold lower load capacity has already been demonstrated at this year's spring technical fair in Plovdiv. Machines with the inscription Krasnyy Proletariy--Beroe received five gold medals there: three for the Beroe collective and two for the joint developments. The two countries won a gold medal for the robot facility for turning.

Something curious: it is already known that on the basis of the first two associations in our country, 25 new ones will be organized in the future in various sectors. The leaders of many Bulgarian enterprises, in reflecting on the great advantages of fraternal collaboration, the great opportunities of the Soviet market and the entry generally into third countries, are more and more interested in the common path to success of the Stara Zagora workers and their Moscow colleagues. This is understandable!

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## DIFFICULTIES IN PRODUCING MACHINE TOOLS, SYSTEMS EXPLAINED

Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 10 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Mariya Budinova and Rumyana Kochanova: "A Time of Change"]

[Text] In the Sofia Plant for Metal-Cutting Machines [ZMM] profound qualitative changes are occurring in production and new highly productive equipment has gone into operation which will set the tone in the technological modernization and automation of the economy. People are thinking, acting and working in a new manner.

Within our new initiative under the title "A Socialist Attitude Toward Socialist Property," we today are opening a correspondent center at the plant. Our task is to analyze what has been achieved in mastering machines with digital program control and flexible automated production systems which are presently "getting their legs" and are the start of a technological breakthrough in machine building. We will investigate some of the most important problems for the collective against a background of quality requirements. In our subsequent articles we will direct the reader's attention to the organization of labor in brigades and to questions related to the attracting of young personnel.

The high pace of the international competition for professionalism has required an exceptional mobilization of the labor and creative forces for the collective of the Sofia ZMM. Because here they are developing complex equipment with digital program control, integrated machines, automated production lines, modules and flexible automated production systems.

### The Testing is Over

We can calmly state that the first Bulgarian-made flexible automated production system has passed a difficult test in a 72-hour trial and is already working as a system. This is not only a victory for the team of production engineers, designers and electronic specialists but also a major testimony for the capabilities of young people to solve difficult problems of automation. This is a victory not only in the development of technical progress but primarily of a new method of thinking and a new style of work.

There no longer is any grounds for skepticism as 70 percent of the system's capacity has been reached. What remains to be done? To remove the mistakes in the software, to solve the problems with tools, and to completely close the cycle of operations, that is, the pieces leave the GAPS [flexible automated production system] ready to assemble. Their range will be gradually widened to reach around 25 types. Labor productivity will increase by 1.5-2-fold.

"The desired effect from this high degree of automation," said the Deputy Director-in-Chief, Engr Atanas Gochev, in supplementing our preliminary information, "is to increase the product volume by 10-fold before the year 2000. In November, we will commence testing on individual modules for the second Bulgarian GAPS for symmetric-rotation pieces, with the possibility of machining around 550 types. The use of the two systems will provide a savings in live labor and will respond flexibly to the demands of the market. Quality will not be a problem, because the influence of the subjective factor has been completely eliminated. This is the start of a technological breakthrough and the basis for creating integrated, computerized production at the plant."

The Goal is Clear, But....

According to preliminary estimates, it requires around 160 specialists to operate the two GAPS on three shifts. At the moment 30 are lacking just for the first system. A temporary solution would be to call in personnel and employ specialists from the Central Scientific Research Institute for Metal-Cutting Machines, from Intransmash [International Transport Machine Building Plant] and from the Engineering Center for Automation (TsNIKA). But when they leave...the shortage of well-trained persons will increase.

The collective has placed great hopes on the new type of S.M. Kirov Technical School where as of this year they have begun training personnel with a semi-higher education. We have long been confronted with the problem where most of the students are directed into specialties in the strategic areas of our economy and of deepening their practical training as well as the ties between the VUZ [Institution of Higher Learning] and the plants where a technical breakthrough is being realized. But all of this is still a desire and time does not wait.

The use of modern, complicated and expensive equipment requires good management, cleanliness and order in the shops. In essence, this is a mirror of the awareness of people.

We encountered this subject in meeting with the chief of assembly production Vasil Popov:

"Under the conditions of our production, where specially-made parts are produced, a careless attitude toward the machines is inconceivable. A worker relies on them and for this reason considers them his own. He cleans them after the shift, he adjusts them and prepares the tools. If you ask for reserves, we will mention a few of them.

"The most important is that the production engineers and designers determine in the specifications a suitable amount of stock otherwise materials and labor

are wasted and the tools deteriorate. There is an objective reason for this: we still do not produce certain medium grades of steel.

"The second problem is related to the shift factor. At present, for us it is moving toward one. In order to convert to two or three shifts, the designers who set the required changes in the specifications must also work on shifts.

"We are also lacking workers. This is also a reason that the machinery does not operate under a full load. I think that there should be a difference in the wages of persons who work the third shift."

The collective is constantly seeking out new ways to improve the organization of labor. Similar type pieces are distributed to one machine and in this manner a certain series run is achieved under the conditions of single-unit production. The plant laboratory has introduced strict inspection of the quality of stock which it receives. People are implacable against the violators of discipline. Tardiness and absence without leave are publicized. At present, no one would allow himself to arrive late or leave early. It is not pleasant to see one's name on the "blackboard."

All these measures naturally influence not only discipline but are also related to an improvement in quality. Over a period of 2 months, an analysis of complaints has shown that a very small portion of them has been due to the plant.

#### Some Have Not Done Their Work

a) The Dinamo Plant in Sliven has created major difficulties due to its unreliable electric engines.

b) The Nayden Kirov Plant in Ruse whose Kemtor electric drives for the Dinamo engines are of poor quality.

c) The Todor Petkov Plant with spare parts of poor quality and often incomplete and a major component which largely determines the quality of the finished product of the ZMM.

The list could be continued by certain cooperative [subcontracting] deliveries from the Hydraulics Enterprise in Kazanluk, the N.Y. Vaptsarov Plant in Pleven and the Impuls Plant in Gabrovo.

But let us turn the floor over to the chief of the OTKK [Section of Technical and Quality Control] Danail Venkov: "We should not conceal our failings and the machines are sometimes incomplete, there is a lack of clarity in the accompanying specifications and oil leaks.... In essence, the complaints which are the fault of the plant are because of poor quality automatic dividing heads, gears and racks for tool boxes. In order to monitor the quality state where there are flaws, quality specifications have been introduced for most of the parts. We also have modern equipment including stands for inspection and preliminary testing of the assemblies but this has not yet been mastered."

One of the inspections by the combine committee for state and people's control brought us to serious weaknesses in the organization of the sections Subcontracting and Material-Technical Supply. There are no general consumption standards for materials per article. These two sections do not have distribution forms which show the degree of readiness of the received pieces and assemblies. The bodies of OTKK do not have a copy of the contracts and requests for materials and parts delivered from imports or from outside. And quite naturally they are unable to exercise a final input inspection. The absence of documents impedes complaints for poor quality deliveries. Certain of the orders for integrated machines, automatic production lines and flexible systems, due to the absence of preliminary specifications, are placed using standard models. The result is deliveries not made on time. One of the reasons is in the late setting of the production program. Certain articles are dropped out, the production of others is increased and these at times are not provided with subcontracting parts. Here they must count on personal contacts and the intervention of superior organizations.

#### Journalist's Notes

The ZMM is developing fundamentally new equipment with a high precision class and this is in essence a revolutionary wave in the production of metal-cutting machines. This raises the labor of the machine builders and their responsibility to a qualitatively new level. With good reason the workers and specialists who came to us emphasized the importance of the question of whether we managed well. We were convinced of the achievements and felt most importantly that this was not only a subject for a journalistic investigation but a real, daily concern. In the brigades and shops one can clearly feel the results of an awareness of this, they do not conceal shortcomings and are seeking out ways to link the interests of the individual and the collective. This is a difficult process, a time of change.

#### [Worker Comments] A Lack of Knowledge

Engr Iliyan Marinov, programmer production engineer and deputy chairman of the combine committee for state and people's control.

"One of our last inspections was how the microprocessor equipment and more specifically the personal computers were being used. What were the conclusions? This equipment is not being employed for what it was purchased. One of the reasons is the inability to operate it. But the main thing is that precise problems to be solved have not been set. There is an absence of peripherals and this limits the actual capabilities of the personal computers. But if they are overworked, the Pravets-82 breaks down. Five out of the [number illegible] no longer operate and the manufacturing plant does not provide servicing."

#### An Imperative Rejoinder

Ilka Ruskova, specialist from the Service Department of the ZMM

"The efforts of the collective to improve product quality are backed up by well-trained specialists in the plant service department. They maintain the complex equipment which goes to various enterprises of the nation. However, our clients do not have highly skilled personnel who are able to service and maintain our machines. Their disinterest is inexplicable. After buying such expensive equipment, they should first seek our assistance and send people for training.

## COMBINES RETAIN WORKERS DESPITE LESS LABOR-INTENSIVE PROGRAM

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 21 Oct 86 p 13

[Article by Hans Herbert Goetz: "The GDR's 'Schwedt Initiative'"]

[Text] Schwedt lies on the Oder river. Once the city, which today has 52,000 inhabitants, was the garrison-town of the "Schwedt Troopers," the 6th Mounted Regiment. Today the enormous petrochemical combine is located in Schwedt. The name Schwedt is well-known in the GDR, not only as the location of one of the GDR's most important industrial combines, but also on account of the "Schwedt Initiative."

It began in 1978 when the plant was growing from year to year and there were no jobs available in the thinly-populated Uckermark area. Labor in the GDR, as in all of the socialist countries, is "fundamentally" in short supply--even today, primarily because the apparatus providing goods and services is over-staffed; worker productivity is therefore also lower than in the Western industrial countries. Back there in 1978 the party and planning headquarters in Berlin said: "Here are the production goals and plan fulfillment requirements. Figure out how to tackle the problem." And the people in Schwedt got an inspiration: they discovered that a smaller number of workers are definitely capable of producing more. This, then, was the "Schwedt Initiative" which was publicized in the GDR's mass media for years, primarily as the party's objective for every enterprise. Behind the "Schwedt Initiative," behind the banner of the "socialist struggle for peace," there is a forced, intra-enterprise rationalization campaign created under pressure from the party. At the same time, in Schwedt as in other locations, it became apparent how large the productivity reserves in most of the GDR's industrial combines are. It ought to be the goal of all economic planning to develop and utilize such productivity reserves. For that, to be sure, reforms would be necessary which, in the view of the leadership, are not without political risks. Gorbachev is prepared to take such risks--the GDR wants to avoid them under all circumstances.

Under the slogan "Few produce more," 7,615 workers were released for new tasks, as it is called, between 1978 and the end of 1985 at the Schwedt combine. That is almost a quarter of the employees. The word "release," naturally, has a different meaning in the GDR's planned economy than the release of workers in a market economy, which can lead to unemployment. In the relatively thinly-populated Uckermark area the "Schwedt Initiative" certainly makes sense and the successes are demonstrable, even if the combine has to date presented no meaningful figures concerning its true efficiency as an economic enterprise.

It is certain that this kind of "release" in the GDR's chemical industry is simpler than in other industrial branches. In the GDR the chemical industry and its large combines are highly regarded in the party leadership, above all in Halle and Leipzig Districts. Werner Frohn, the general director of Schwedt, Erich Mueller, the head of Leuna, and Dr Otto Koenig, general director of the agro-chemical combine in Piesteritz, are members of the SED Central Committee--Koenig as a candidate member. In the areas of industrial concentration the situation is different than in Uckermark. It is certain that many GDR enterprises and combines are "hoarding" workers, that is, are continuing to employ workers whom, upon more careful calculation, they could hardly keep busy. The SED leadership knows this as well, and therefore, in the absence of functioning markets and elastic pricing mechanisms, has for years been forced to come up with ever newer substitute mechanisms; it must try to compel the combines to productivity which markets cannot force from the combines because, in the GDR's economic system, markets are not tolerated.

With the concentration of GDR industry into 129--in some cases very large--industrial combines, which was rapidly "carried through" in the late 1970's, an almost perfect system of sole-source vendors, of monopolists in the market modeling sense of the word, was created. There is virtually no competition among them; "socialist competition" has been devised as a substitute, with productivity comparisons within the framework of widely-varying indices. That is one of the substitute mechanisms with which the economic planners have to make do.

Because almost all the combines employ "excess manpower" but the workers cannot be dismissed--there is no unemployment insurance--all combines are bound by party resolution to produce consumer goods, even when that really should not be their task. There are reasonable, absurd, and also superfluous aspects to all of this. If, for example, the petrochemical combine in Schwedt produces lubricating oils, glues or household polishes, if Leuna produces dish washing liquid or carp and trout are bred in the cooling towers of power plants, then this seems, under certain circumstances, not unreasonable. The combine in Mansfeld, which is still engaged in unprofitable copper mining and in the smelting of non-ferrous metals, manufactures aluminum foil and aluminum-coated wall covering. Some time ago the general director of the Machine Tool Combine "7 October" in Berlin, Dr Heinz Warzecha, addressed this matter very plainly; his combine is the sole producer in the East Bloc of grinding machines for large gear-wheels. This combine has apparently entered the age of modern key technology, but there as well, homemaker equipment is being manufactured as consumer goods. Warzecha has labor reserves in the combine, but "No one is let go, even if he is not up to the greater demands which go along with the introduction of modern, key technologies, because then we could haul down our Red Flag" the general director said some time ago to the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG--naturally, with a reference to the millions of unemployed in the Western industrial states.

The GDR is thus consciously paying a relatively high price for the productivity gap with Western enterprises. With its planned economy system, the GDR will probably not be able to keep up with the pace of productivity increases of the West's economies, which are overwhelmingly organized along market economy lines.

But the planners believe they can close this gap at least a little way with the mechanisms which are supposed to take the place of markets, competition and flexible prices. There is an ongoing discussion about "hidden unemployment" in the GDR. It certainly exists, and all attempts to create substitute mechanisms by way of regulatory policy are part of the struggle to combat this kind of invisible unemployment.

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## BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGISTS SOUGHT--Berlin, 1 Oct (IWE)--Psychologists in the GDR can, as of recently, study to become "industrial psychologists." An appropriate 2-year program of studies with specialists tracks in work/engineering psychology and social psychology is being offered by the GDR Society for Psychology. In the courses, psychologists are to be made capable of making effective psychological contributions to the fulfillment of current and future national economic tasks and to help shape the division of labor between man and machine from a psychological perspective. As can be gathered from the East Berlin magazine ARBEIT UND ARBEITSRECHT, the findings of industrial psychology have frequently not been heeded in the introduction of modern technologies in GDR industry. In some cases "extremely adverse conditions" for workers were created by the automation of production. According to the magazine, the lack of psychic challenge in purely monitoring functions has proven to be especially unfavorable. [Text] [West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 152, 1 Oct 86 pp 3-4] 13238/12859

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## FOREIGN TRADE PROSPECTS FOR 1987 REVIEWED BY SEJM COMMISSION

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by T.B.: "Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /In its meeting on 18 September chaired by deputy Tadeusz Lodykowski (PZPR), the Sejm Commission on Economic Cooperation with Foreign Countries and Maritime Economy reviewed the provisions of the central annual plan for 1987 and the status of economic reform in foreign trade and the maritime economy./ As follows from the report by Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers Stanislaw Dlugosz, provisions of the central annual plan for the next year in foreign trade set a very exacting task for the national economy, especially with regard to exports to the 2nd payments area [capitalist countries]. Exports must come up to \$6,770 million in order to reach the envisaged hard-currency surplus of \$1,650 million. This task is all the more difficult because the results of 8 months in foreign trade call into doubt fulfilling this year's plan of exports to the 2nd payments area (\$6,250 million).

The deputies took a critical view of measures aimed to stimulate exports thus far. It was stressed that environment conducive for production for export is lacking. The incentive system is unstable; the exchange rate is still below the provisions and the muddled system of retained hard currency allowances sets up an extra supply bottleneck. Due to this, enterprises prefer to produce for the domestic market where quality requirements are much lower.

Janusz Kaczurba, deputy minister of foreign trade, presented plans for further implementation of the economic reform in his ministry. Among other things, he announced a complete switchover to the system of contract prices in exports and imports before mid-1987, a fundamental reform of the tariff system which will be adjusted to the requirements of GATT (this, however, will require that the Sejm pass a new tariff law) as well as restoring liquidity of the retained hard currency allowance by reducing the hard currency allocation for centrally financed imports and a simultaneous conversion of present bookkeeping accounts into deposit accounts.

Deputy Jerzy Golinski (non-party member, PAX) criticized pointedly the policy in foreign trade and maritime economy to date. He especially stressed that

the inadequate exchange rate impedes exports and, in an artificial fashion, makes imports less expensive. He also characterized as unfortunate the practice of subsidizing from the state budget the operation of some shipping companies while taxing away the funds generated by other enterprises.

The deputies were particularly critical of the failure of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers to treat the issues of maritime economy separately in the central annual plan provisions, despite requests by deputies and the recommendations of the PZPR CC Maritime Commission. However, as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Jerzy Gwiazdzinski assured the deputies, this mistake will be corrected in the complete draft central annual plan for 1987, soon to be submitted to the Sejm.

The commission adopted many rejoinders and amendments to the provisions of the central annual plan, passing them on to the Commission on Plan and Budget.

Jan Prysycz (PZPR), Liliana Baranska (non-party member), Jerzy Golinski (non-party member, PAX), Michal Markowicz (ZSL), Franciszek Guz (PZPR), Jan Czapiewski (ZSL), Ryszard Szunke (ZSL), Zdzislaw Skakuj (non-party member), Walenty Milenuzskin (non-party member), Jozef Suchecki (PZPR), Stanislaw Baranski (SD), Jerzy Chojnacki (ZSL) and Stanislaw Urban (ZSL) as well as the Undersecretary of State in the Office of Maritime Economy Adam Krzysztoforski took the floor in the debate.

9761

CSO:2600/22

## OFFICIAL COMPLAINS DRY MILK EXPORTS DROPPED AFTER CHERNOBYL

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by T.B.: "Polish Milk Powder Valued by 'Nestle' Company"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /At a press conference for foreign journalists, minister Jerzy Urban has mentioned incidental imports of whole milk after the accident in Chernobyl. However, it is known that we are a considerable exporter of this milk. What is the explanation for these two facts taken together?/

A RZECZPOSPOLITA correspondent approached the general director of the PHZ [Foreign Trade Enterprise] POLCOOP, Kazimierz Pracki for a clarification.

To begin with, 4,000 tons of whole milk with a fat content of 25 percent designated for children was imported. On the other hand, we export lowfat milk, with a fat content of 1.25 percent. While we are on the subject of imports, we should stress the great efficiency of the measures taken at the time. Less than 2 weeks passed between the time the decision was made and the arrival of the milk in the country. It was anything but easy to purchase on a short notice such an amount for immediate delivery in a situation when demand soared all over Europe. However, such imports were incidental in nature, because/under normal conditions, domestic production fully meets the demand/.

The Chernobyl tragedy has also become a pretext for various actions aimed to hurt our exports of low-fat milk. This is not a trifling matter: last year, proceeds from the export of this commodity amounted to \$26 million. Despite complete radiological control, some purchasers cancelled the contracts. This included, among others, some Arab states and also Japan, which, however, repealed the ban on imports from Poland after the EEC embargo was lifted.

As a result of such measures, exports of powdered milk in the 2nd quarter of this year declined by 50 percent compared to last year. Also, in the 3rd quarter exports remain lower.

By all signs, our competitors are behind the campaign against Polish deliveries. This follows, among other things, from considerable surpluses of lowfat milk powders in the world market (the famous "mountains" in the EEC). At the same time, and it should be stressed, all accusations concerning

"contamination" are entirely without foundation. Measurements both in our country and by importers have demonstrated that not once were the EEC norms (600 becquerels per kilogram) exceeded. We should also add that the final product, i.e. milk, is obtained by dissolving one part of powder in 8 parts of water. Thus, radioactivity was more than 12 times below the norm.

/After all, among others, the well-known Nestle company, which goes to exceptional lengths to ensure the compliance of its products with all health norms, is a purchaser of Polish milk powder. This should be proof of its high quality./

9761

CSO:2600/22

## STUDY DETAILS NORTH-SOUTH TRANSPORTATION LINES FOR UN

Warsaw PRZEGLAD KOMUNIKACYJNY in Polish No 8, Aug 86 pp 153-161

[Article by Tadeusz Bedelek, Edward Kopcinski and Jerzy Walawski: "North-South Transportation Corridor Through the Territory of the PRP"]

[Text] [Editorial note by PRZEGLAD KOMUNIKACYJNY] Through its agencies involved in issues of transportation (Inland Transportation Committee and Department of Transportation), the UN Economic Commission for Europe initiated studies of the development of the so-called transportation corridors for selected freight streams in Europe served by a variety of transportation modes.

At the first stage, fact-finding reports were prepared for north-south corridors, namely Scandinavia-Southern Europe (west-central), Scandinavia-Southern Europe along the north-south highway (TEM), France-Spain-Portugal. For the future, similar studies for east-west connections are scheduled.

With a view to considering the issue of development of transportation corridors in Europe in its entirety and taking into account the favorable experience gained in coordinating the program for constructing the north-south highway (TEM), proposed by Poland, by the 10 countries involved, the UN ECE entrusted Poland with organizing an international seminar on transportation corridors which was held in Krakow between 16 and 20 June 1986.

At the seminar, the Polish side presented a report discussing the concept of developing a north-south transportation corridor, served by several transportation modes, along the TEM highway. The article below dwells on this interesting topic. It is based on the report prepared for the Krakow seminar.

The north-south transportation corridor paralleling the TEM is designed to carry freight on the route from Scandinavia to Southern Europe (the Balkans) by various modes of transportation, adequately prepared for this purpose from the standpoint of technology and with standard specifications. The modal structure of the transportation corridor includes routes served by highway, railroad and air transport and inland navigation.

It is assumed that the transportation corridor consists of a dense pattern of routes used by different transportation vehicles in order to serve international and national transportation needs in a given direction.

Developing a transportation corridor is aimed at:

putting an adequately varied supply of transportation services on a given route at the disposal of interested shippers and users,

indicating to proper authorities managing the economies of the countries involved an avenue for efficient concentration of investment effort in the field of developing transportation infrastructure on selected routes, with a view to eliminating current bottlenecks and securing standard specifications, preparing respective guidelines for servicing (managing) routes in the system of the transportation corridor as well as making the necessary amendments in legal regulations,

pointing up the benefits for environmental protection obtainable through the implementation of the suggested pattern of transportation routes,

opening up various ways and sources of financing the additions to and the modernization of the infrastructure of proposed routes,

comprehensive presentation of all factors in the intermodal arrangement.

Research of conditions on the routes selected was carried out in keeping with the guidelines of the UN ECE Department of Transportation on developing transportation corridors. Description of the routes discussed in largely organized according to the following sample (table 1).

Table 1

Rubric	I	Analysis of the current freight stream	I	Analysis of the future freight stream		
	I		I			
	I		I			
	I		I			
	I		I			
	I	stage 1	I	stage 2	I	stage 3
	I		I		I	
Intensity of traffic		current		future*		future**
Infrastructure		current		current		future
Regulations		current		current		future

\*Future intensity of traffic under current conditions of the network and regulations.

\*\*Future intensity of traffic under future conditions of the network and regulations.

## Concept of Developing North-South Transportation Corridor in the PRP

Research and studies prepared by international and Polish transportation organizations were used in order to select the routes to be included in serving international and domestic freight movement in the direction suggested for the north-south transportation corridor.

In principle, the 1984 data were taken as the base, while in some cases statistics registered in the first half of 1985 were used. As a result, one highway route (TEM), two railway lines and an air traffic corridor were placed in the north-south belt situated in the mid-section of the PRP. The Vistula waterway runs through the same belt.

Selected transportation routes lie within a belt about 200 kilometers wide; the TEM route is almost in the middle of the transportation corridor in question. Given this, the Polish section of intended north-south transportation corridor qualifies as a central transportation axis of the country, as shown in chart 1.

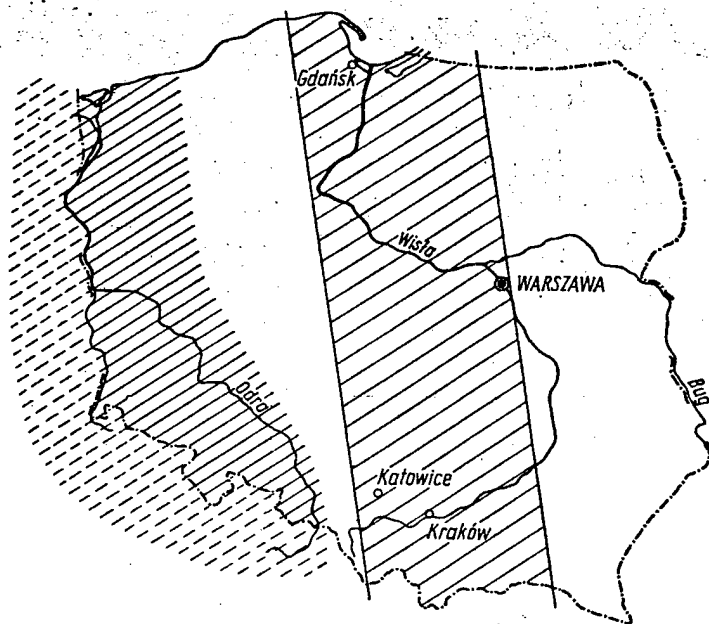


Chart 1. Position of the North-South Transportation Corridor in the Territory of the People's Republic of Poland

It has been suggested that the selected transportation routes included in the north-south transportation corridor must be upgraded to unified specifications (parameters) with the highest standard possible to be set through



international coordination among the concerned branch organizations. The required parameters will be achieved by modernizing the selected routes or constructing new segments within the framework of gradual implementation of long-range plans.

The arrangement of inland transportation routes within the framework of the suggested north-south transportation corridor within the borders of PRP adequately interfaces in the north with maritime shipping through the Gdansk-Gdynia port group. Aside from all overseas destinations, the group provides particularly favorable conditions for transportation service to Scandinavia. The above group handled 31.4 million tons of cargo in 1984, of which 3.5 was in transit. At present, it still has an 8.5 million tons capacity reserve offering transloading of various cargo in transit to Scandinavia. Aside from the proposed north-south corridor along the TEM, the Western transportation belt along the Odra is also outlined on chart 1. In principle, that belt is included in the sphere of another transportation corridor (Scandinavia-Southwestern Europe), which is depicted in the chart by connecting the belt to the zone situated to the west of the PRP border. However, routes which also carry large freight streams, including transit, from north to south run inside this belt connecting in the south of Poland with the north-south corridor. The following are meant here:

international highway E14, from Swinoujscie to Jakuszyce, 460 kilometers long, with a volume of up to 11,000 vehicles a day on most of the route (according to the 1984 data),

two-track trunk railway line, from Swinoujscie to Chalupki, 660 kilometers long, with throughput in 1983 between 130,000 cars (on short segments) to 700,000 cars (on most of the line) and between 2 and 18 million tons of freight respectively,

the Odra waterway which is used on the entire length, 740 kilometers; depending on the conditions for navigation, it carries between 7.5 (in 1984) and 11.6 million tons of freight (in 1980). The above-mentioned land routes connect in the north with the port group Szczecin-Swinoujscie, which in 1984 handled 20.5 million tons of freight, of which 3 million was in transit, and still had 7 million tons of spare capacity. About 14.5 percent of freight handling in this group is associated with inland navigation on the Odra.

It has been suggested that this western group of routes be treated as a zone of interaction of two European transportation corridors, adjacent to each other and partly overlapping in the territory of the PRP.

#### International Interties of the North-South Transportation Corridor

The above maps show the connections of the Polish segment of the corridor with the system of transportation routes to the north and south of the borders of the PRP. These interties were accepted to be the basis for developing the concept of a transportation corridor in the Polish territory.

The above map (chart 1) resulted from consultations among the countries involved in the implementation program of the north-south route. Railway lines studied within the framework of the UIC [International Railroad Union] as being important for the concept of the north-south transportation corridor are presented in chart 3. It is also taken into account that the program of UIC studies is based on standard technical specifications. The studies of some of the routes have not been completed and their coordination has not been finalized yet. However, in every case their direction has been determined quite unambiguously.

As present, only the Odra provides a waterway for north-to-south freight movement in Poland. The Vistula, used in part for domestic transportation and a small quantity of international freight, may become a practical element of the north-south transportation corridor only in the future, once dams and

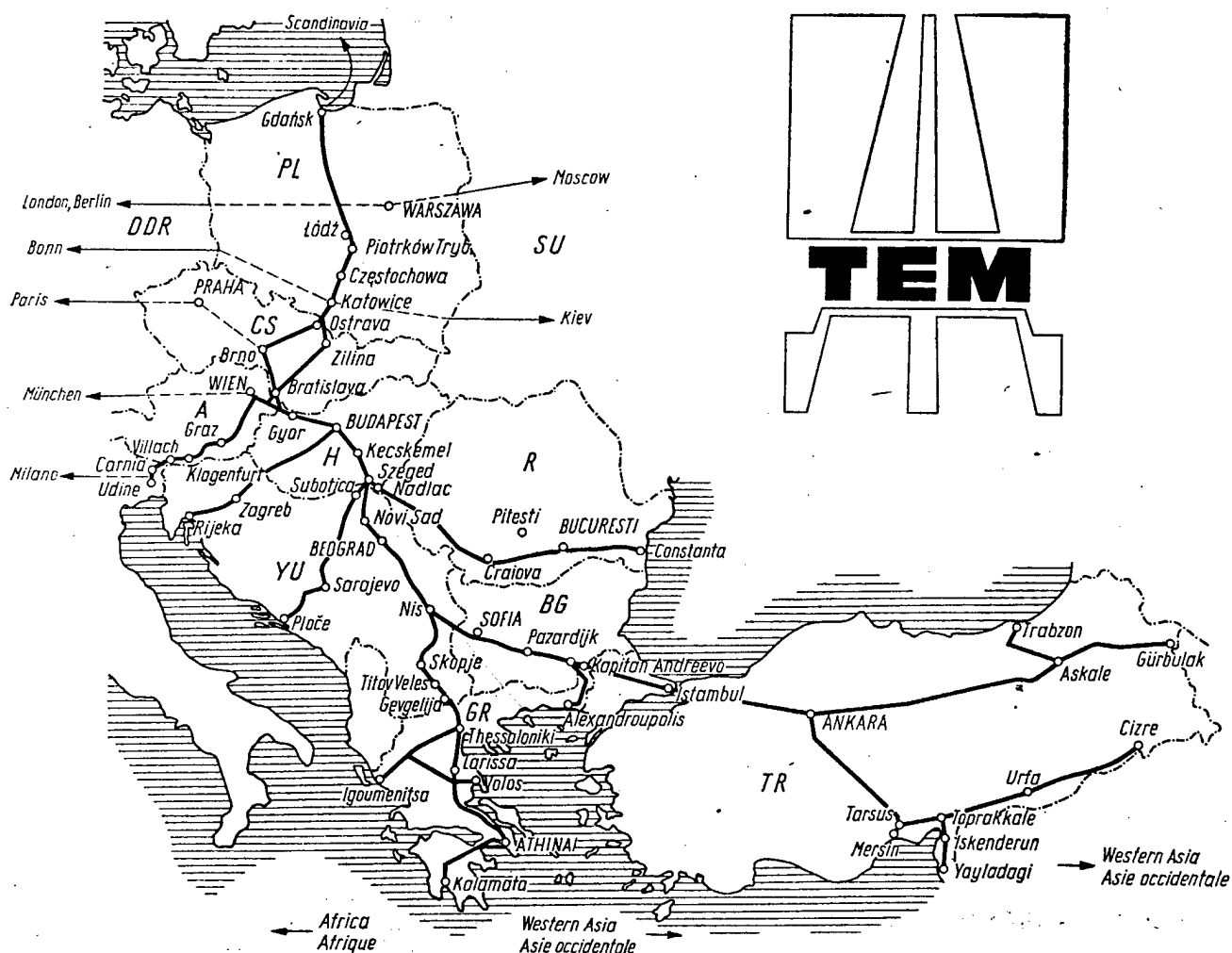


Chart 2. The Pattern of International Highways According to TEM Routing

water management measures are completed and the Silesian Canal is built. The latter will connect the Vistula with the Odra-Danube system.

A system of international transit air traffic routes (MIT) has been proposed within the framework of ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] studies. The proposed routes are marked by bold lines on the map (chart 4).

Standard air traffic specifications and equipment levels of air traffic corridors ensuring safety at required intensities of traffic have been envisaged for the routes suggested.

The arrangement of north-to-south routes, which is of interest in designing the transportation corridor Scandinavia-the Balkans (Southern Europe), can be quite easily discerned in the chart.

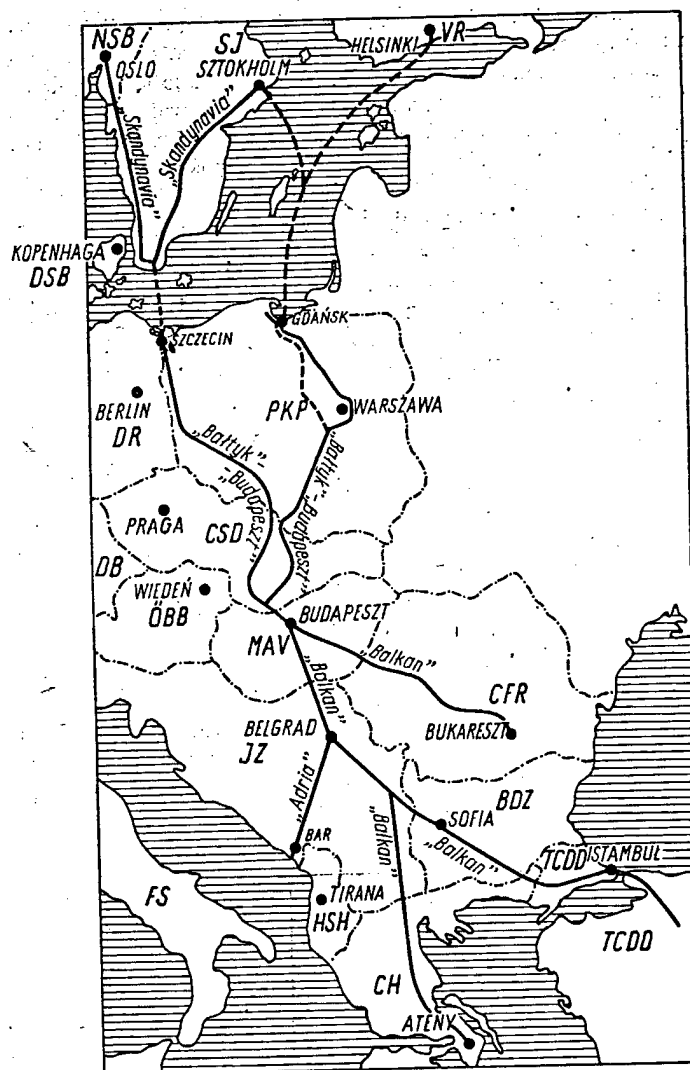


Chart 3. The Pattern of International Routes on Railways According to the "Axis Studies" Developed by the UIC

Note: the abbreviation of the name of a given railroad system according to the UIC is quoted for individual countries.

A review of the above charts of international route locations for individual transportation modes indicates the essential factors for further work on developing the transportation corridor. Geographically, the route pattern basically ties in with the proposed concept of the north-south transportation corridor in its entirety. It is obvious that adopting the corridor concept will make it possible to stabilize the suggested routing of thoroughfares regardless of the time of their completion (at projected transportation capacity) and utilization. At present, it can be assumed that the proper timetable for implementing the entire program reaches beyond the year 2000 (about 2010), while partial benefits may be obtained gradually. This is due to the lead times needed to build up respective infrastructural elements (development and modernization measures) which are ultimately based on the projections of traffic. The pattern of international routes presented provides favorable prerequisites for developing the segment of the north-south transportation corridor across the territory of the PRP.

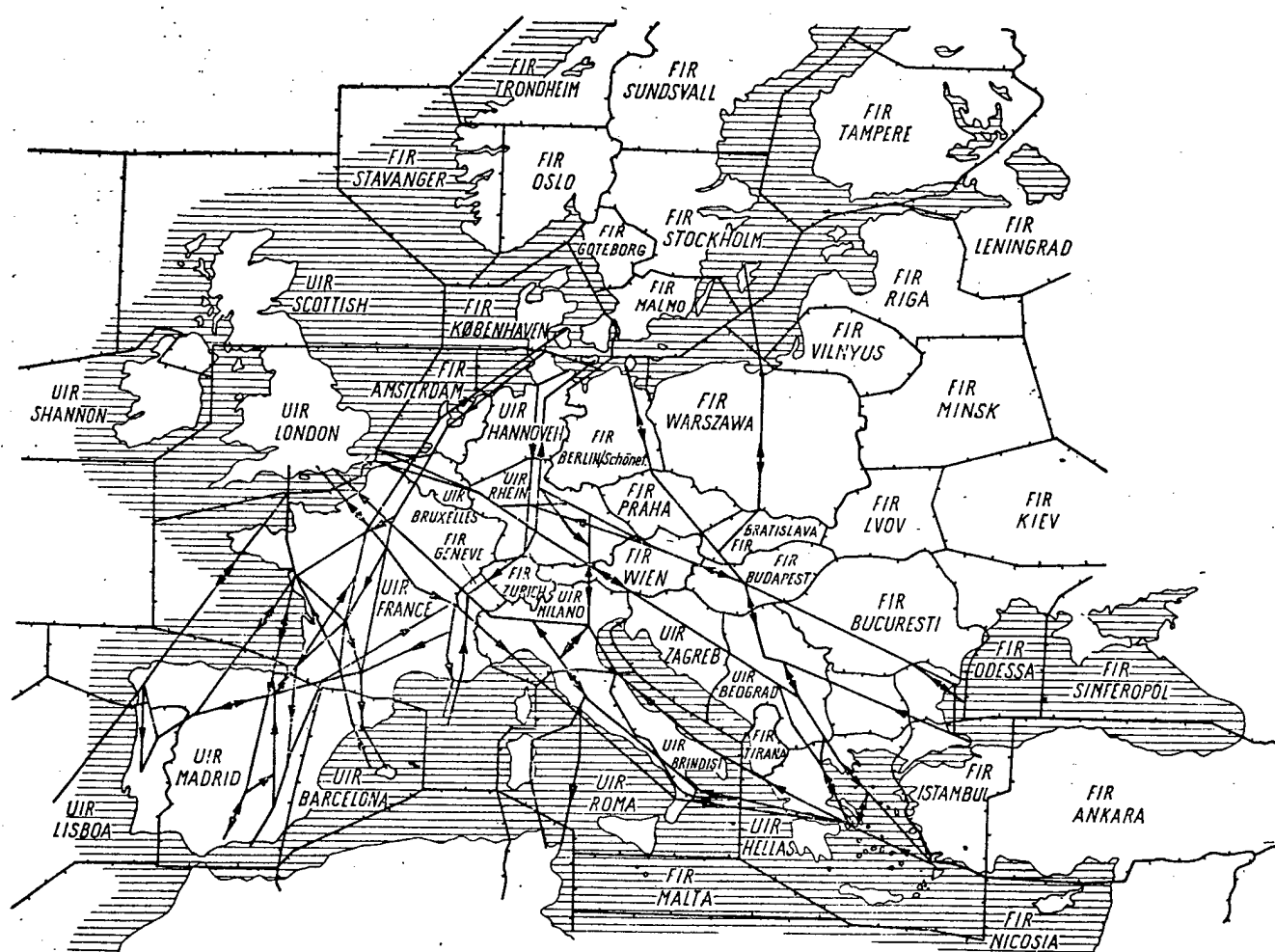


Chart 4. The System of International Transit Routes According to the ICAO

Table 2

Million Vehicles  
 Annual Capacity in Million Persons  
Million Tons of Freight

Segment	Status as of 1980			Status in the year 2000 with no changes in infrastructure			Status in the year 2000 after the commissioning of TEM expressway		
	capacity	travel		capacity	travel		capacity	travel	
	ac-	pos-	time	pro-	pos-	time	pro-	pos-	time
	tual	sible*	I (hours)	I jec-	sible*I	I (hours)	I jec-	sible*I	I (hours)
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Gdansk-	1.6	2.6		3.0**	2.6		4.9	16.4	
Torun	3.3	5.0	2.43	5.5**	5.0	2.99	7.7	30.0	1.71
171 km	2.5	5.0	2.85	4.8**	5.0	3.42	7.7	30.0	2.43
Torun-	2.1	2.7		3.1**	2.7		4.3	16.4	
Lodz	3.4	5.2	2.46	4.8**	5.2	3.07	5.9	30.0	1.67
167 km	4.1	5.2	2.89	6.3**	5.2	3.34	8.6	30.0	2.39
Lodz-	2.9	9.1		4.7	9.1		8.6	16.4	
Czesto-	5.4	17.5	1.36	8.5	17.5	1.50	13.4	30.0	1.15
chowa	4.9	17.5	1.57	8.3	17.5	1.76	15.2	30.0	1.50
105 km									
Czesto-	4.5	10.2		7.6	10.2		10.8	16.4	
chowa-	10.1	19.6	0.86	15.2	19.6	0.92	19.1	30.0	0.77
Kato-	7.5	19.6	0.99	9.0	19.6	1.12	18.8	30.0	0.99
wice									
69 km									
Kato-	2.5	5.1		3.7	5.1		6.3	16.4	
wice-	7.7	9.8	1.05	10.3	9.8	1.13	14.0	30.0	0.83
state	3.3	9.8	1.22	4.8	9.8	1.32	8.3	30.0	0.99
border									
(79 km)									
Entire	2.4	5.0		3.9	5.0		6.3	16.4	
route	5.1	9.7	8.16	7.6	9.7	9.61	10.4	30.0	5.75
(591 km)	4.1	9.7	9.52	6.3	9.7	10.96	10.6	30.0	7.97

\*At the C level of freedom of movement (1,200 vehicles per hour in one lane)

\*\*Capacity at the C level of freedom of movement exceeded.

## Specifications of Highways

The route of the north-south highway (TEM) is marked by the Gdansk-Katowice transportation axis currently served by the E16 international highway. The axis is important both for domestic traffic (it connects the industry of Silesia with the ports) and international transportation because it provides the shortest link between Scandinavia and Southeastern Europe through the Moravian Gate. The course of the route is presented in chart 5.

The amount and breakdown of traffic on route E16 was determined on the basis of a general traffic count taken in 1980. The route was divided into five segments connecting the main centers generating traffic and average intensity of traffic was calculated for each of the segments. The data are included in table 2.

International highway E16, 591 kilometers long in total, shoulders the main burden of carrying traffic in this direction. The traffic capacity of individual connections (segments) on E16 highway is determined by the following factors:

capacity (at the C level of freedom of movement) comes up to 700 vehicles per day on one-lane segments and 28,000-30,000 vehicle per day on two-lane segments; length of segments on which the intensity of traffic exceeds capacity: in 1980-20 kilometers, in the year 2000 - 262 kilometers;  
average speed: in 1980 - between 65 and 80 kilometers per hour, in 2000 - between 55 and 70 kilometers per hour;

travel time of passenger cars and trucks in hours: in 1980 - 8.16 and 9.52, in 2000 - 9.61 and 10.76. The following legal provisions, influencing in a major way traffic volume and conditions, were taken into account:

speed limits of 90 km/hour (and up to 110 km on expressways) for passenger cars and 70 km/hour for trucks,  
speed limits in built-up areas,  
rationing of fuel,  
time needed to take care of formalities at border crossings.

A projection of traffic was made on the basis of studies of sources and objectives of movement in the tributary area of the highway consisting of a belt 200 to 300 kilometers wide, within which traffic-generating centers were studied as represented by cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

The Fratar method was used to transform the matrix of current traffic into that of projected traffic. Passenger car and truck traffic were analyzed separately according to this method. Projected traffic was first assigned to the existing road network in order to point out the bottlenecks and then to the suggested network with the addition of the north-south highway. Results of the projection are presented under the relevant rubrics of the table.

Construction of an expressway 558 kilometers long is proposed as the basic solution for improving the flow of highway traffic. Thus far, 70 kilometers of highway coming up to the standard of expressway has been built between Piotrkow and Czestochowa; in the second stage of construction, several interties and restricted access are still required. Further segments of the expressway will be built gradually, making it possible to connect them to the

existing E16 highway. The segments where capacity of the existing road has already been or will be reached will be built first (see notations in table 2). In order to speed up the improvement, one lane of the expressway will be built and commissioned in the first stage on some segments, the second lane being built later. Construction of the expressway will considerably improve the situation of highway transportation within the framework of the transportation corridor in question, resulting in:

ensuring the required capacity on the entire route, reducing travel time, primarily due to bypassing cities and shortening the length of the road; savings of travel time are estimated to be as follows:

	passenger traffic	freight traffic
- on intercity segments	16 to 48 percent	7 to 29 percent
- on the entire route	40 percent	26 percent

reductions in the cost of transportation,  
improvement in traffic conditions and safety,  
reductions in fuel consumption.

The expressway will not require that speed limits under 110 kilometers per hour be used. Besides, the introduction of border crossing procedures prepared within the framework of the TEM program will reduce the time needed for taking care of formalities at the border.

#### Specifications of Railway Lines

Several trunk railway lines connecting southern and central regions of the country with sea ports contribute to carrying railway freight in the north-south direction. Two routes of railway lines on both sides of the TEM route, shown in chart 6, were selected in the belt of suggested development of the north-south transportation corridor.

The following are arguments in favor of selecting these two routes:

the desire to ensure the continuity and reliability of service on this direction of freight movement through the interaction of two routes,

opportunity to upgrade the lines selected to the required technical standard,

feasibility of creating an arrangement whereby a certain specialization of traffic becomes possible; for example, one line (A) running on the western side of TEM at a considerable distance from Warsaw would handle mostly freight traffic; the second line (B), to be built, running on the eastern side of TEM close to Warsaw would be able to handle mixed traffic, including high-speed passenger traffic. Both routes are approximately the same length (620 to 650 kilometers), depending on how the bypass lines around Katowice and Warsaw are used.

Current service load of the group of lines in question comes up to (in million gross ton-kilometers per kilometer per year):

on the two-track line Katowice (Tarnowskie Gory) - Gdansk (Gdynia) - 59.3  
on the two-track line of the Central Trunk Line from Katowice (Zawiercie) to be extended to the vicinity of Warsaw - 40.6  
on the two-track line Warsaw (Nasielsk) - Tczew (Gdansk) working in tandem with the Central Trunk Line until its northern segment is built - 12.8

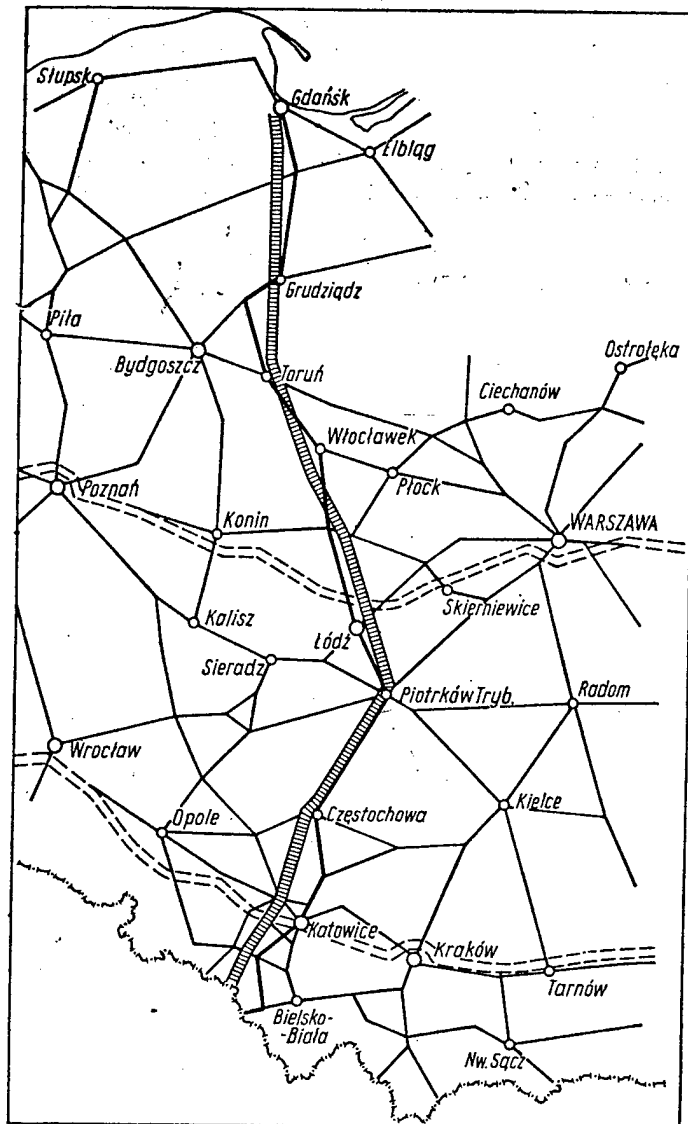


Chart 5

Other lines directly associated with the system of the routes selected register the following service loads (units of measurement as above): the two-track line Katowice-Warsaw through Czestochowa - 33.2  
the two-track line Krakow-Warsaw through Kielce - 26.3  
the two-track line Kutno - Torun - 9.9  
the one-track line Nasielsk - Torun - 5.8  
the one track line Torun - Grudziadz - Tczew - 4.3

Table 3 shows the current and projected freight loads on both routes (A and B) proposed for intermodal cooperation in serving the north-south transportation corridor.



At present, the time needed for the transit of cargo in unit trains along the entire length of the above routes comes to between 18 and 20 hours.

Further improvements in transportation hinge on the implementation of prospective infrastructural arrangements. Both routes selected run on the lowlands and have a favorable vertical profile with grade about 6 promille; they are electrified and the track consists of heavy S60 rails on the entire length. However, the routes are still not equipped with automatic traffic control devices.

The curvature of tracks on route A makes it impossible to travel at speeds exceeding 100 to 120 kilometers/hour. However, as far as the limiting outline, pressure per axle and other parameters are concerned, it already conforms to the optimal conditions agreed upon within the framework of the UIC. This predetermines its use mainly for freight movement.

Route B, built as the Central Trunk Line in the years 1971 - 1977 on the segment Zawiercie - Grodzisk Mazowiecki, has been designed from the outset for high-speed traffic (200 to 250 kilometers per hours). However, it is also adjusted for mixed traffic. Construction of the northern segment of the Central Trunk Line from the area of Warsaw to Tczew is temporarily suspended; it will be reactivated in the years to come. The thus far non-existent northern section of route B is substituted for by the Warsaw - Dzialdowo - Tczew route. Despite being two-track and electrified, this route cannot carry high-speed traffic due to the configuration of intertrack space and curvatures. Nor can it be upgraded in a practicable way and within economically sound outlays to meet other technical specifications, especially those required in international traffic.

Certain additions to tracks between Tczew and the Northern Port in Gdansk and on approaches to Gdynia are still required in order to adequately upgrade the existing entrances of both routes, A and B substitute, to the port areas of Gdansk and Gdynia. In its turn, the segment of these routes through the area of Upper Silesia on bypasses and additional tracks laid in the past are upgraded by modern traffic control equipment. At the same time, the track bed is upgraded to meet the specifications required for heavy train traffic.

Rubrics 3 and 6 of table 3 show the volume of transportation projected for the years 1995 through 2000.

Data on the number of cars and freight included in that table have been distributed on the pattern of routes which does not include the operating northern segment of the [Central] Trunk Line from the area of Warsaw to Tczew. After the new trunk line is completed along the entire course of route B, a respective shift will occur in the freight stream excessively concentrated on route A. Be that as it may, the statistics quoted confirm the great freight loads on the routes in question, with volumes constantly trending up, which shows the need for planning further improvements in infrastructure of lines in the north-south direction.

Construction of the northern segment of the Central Trunk Line, about 300 kilometers long, is the fundamental prerequisite for developing a full-fledged

pattern serving railway traffic within the framework of the North-South transportation corridor. Due to its high specifications, the planned segment of the line together with the already built southern segment will ensure

Table 3

Volume of Freight Movement Per Annum (in the numerator - 1,000 cars; in the denominator - million tons)

Western route (A)			Eastern route (B)		
Representative points of the N-S route	I Current level	I Projected level	Representative points of the N-S route	I Current level	I Projected level
Zajaczkowo Tczewskie	1305	1790	Malbork	324	558
Bydgoszcz	34.5	40.5		7.4	10.5
	1630	2081			
	40.2	45.9		257	404
Karsznice	1864	2174	Nasielsk	6.9	8.9
	45.1	50.0			
Herby Nowe	1795	1927	Wloszczowa	1221	1368
	40.8	41.9		29.5	30.9
Zabrzeg	1021	1311	section to Zebrzydowice common with route A		
Czarnolesie	24.3	33.5			
Zebrzydowice	256	330			
	3.5	3.6			

optimal operating conditions on the entire route B for both freight and passenger movement in domestic and international transportation. At the first stage, prior to 1995, the section of the northern segment to Wyszogrod will be built, making it possible to bypass the Warsaw junction on the western side, and then on to Plock. The extension of the northern segment of the Central Trunk Line should be commissioned in the years immediately after 2000, together with completely equipping the entire north-south route with automatic devices for train movement control. As far as route A is concerned, the automatic block system and other desired additions and upgrading of technical specifications will be completed on the entire length before 1990.

Both routes in their entirety will be brought to maximum operating efficiency in stages over 15 to 20 years; especially favorable conditions for transit transportation will be ensured.

As was mentioned above, the course of the Vistula shown in chart 1 basically fits within the belt proposed for the development of the North-South transportation corridor.

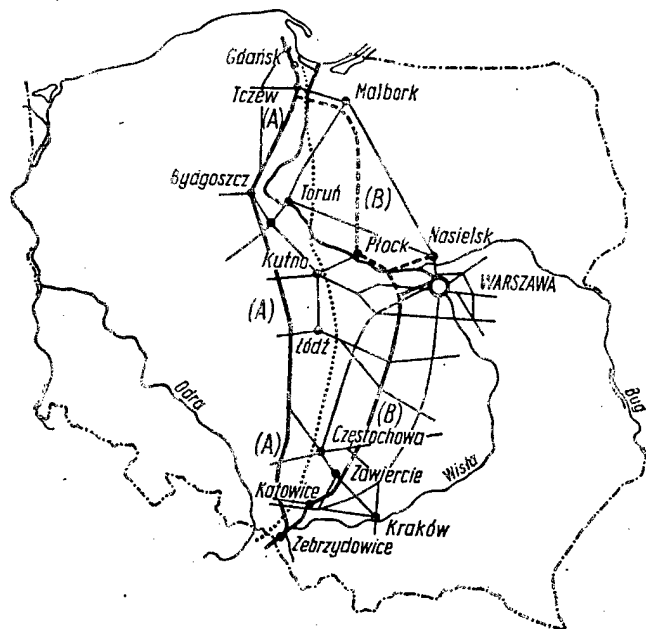


Chart 6. Railway Lines Included in the North-South Transportation Corridor within the Borders of the PRP

#### Specifications of the Vistula Waterway

At present, the lower reaches of the Vistula, from Plock and down to the estuary in the vicinity of Gdansk, are used for transportation. On other segments of the waterway, navigation is temporary or fragmentary.

The Vistula waterway is 940 kilometers long. Due to technical conditions (lack of levees and regulations), only 80 percent of the route qualifies as 4th class according to international classification whereas the rest of the route qualifies as 2nd and 1st class.

Long-range studies estimate that in the future the use of Vistula for transportation may come up to between 20 and 30 million tons of bulk cargo per annum.

The program of partly canalizing and partly regulating the entire length of the Vistula provides for upgrading the waterway to the technical condition qualifying for the 4th class of international classification. As far as the

southern segment (upper reaches) is concerned, the program provides for a possible connection between the Vistula through the Silesian Canal, yet to be built, with the system of the Odra waterway connected with the future Odra-Danube canal. In this fashion, the Vistula waterway would play a greater part in international transportation services in the north-south direction along the entire route.

The current situation and future projections are shown in table 4.

Until 2010, the Vistula cannot be used in the framework of the north-south transportation corridor, though it is included in its technical and spatial structure.

Table 4

Rubric	I	I	I	I	I
	I	Route	I	Current	I
	I	length	I	status	I
	I	(kilometers)	I	(1985)	I
	I		I		I
Volume in million tons per annum				5.5	20-30
Infrastructure				navigable on one-third of the route length	navigable on the entire route (levees and regulation)
Legal status				80km-4th class 860km - 2nd and 1st class	4th class

#### Specifications of Air Traffic Routes

The present pattern of air traffic corridor intended to serve civil aircraft on domestic and international flights in the north-south direction, conforms entirely to the conditions postulated for the development of the north-south transportation corridor (chart 7).

On the 650 km long route, domestic and international air traffic in the north-south direction totals 1 million persons and 2,200 tons of cargo per annum, out of which 66 percent is in international transportation.

The size and condition of the aircraft fleet at the disposal of the PLL [Polish Airlines] "LOT" makes it impossible to substantially increase transportation services short of further modernization and an increase in the number of aircraft flown.

Structures and availability of runways in airports and their equipment meet the required service conditions; the opportunity to increase the number of

aircraft of all types served is considerable. However, due to the inadequate capacity of airport buildings, considerable difficulties are already occurring in passenger service, resulting even in the necessity to impose restrictions during peak periods. Air traffic corridors assigned for the north-south direction and shown in chart 7 are used at present to serve about 26,000 civilian flights a year, on individual segments of the route: 12,000 on the northern segment (Baltic coast - Warsaw) and 14,000 on the southern segment (Warsaw - southern boundary of the state).

The status of radar equipment in air traffic corridors and of aids to information service and air traffic control meets the requirements in effect for air traffic safety. The projections surveyed point out the possibility of a severalfold rise in demand for air transportation services on domestic and international routes in general, including the north-south direction. However, the long-range plans until the year 2000 prepared on the basis of this had to take into account the expected realistic economic potential for increasing and modernizing the aircraft fleet and developing airport infrastructure. Given this, projected long-range volume of transportation compared to the current level (1984/85) comes out as follows (table 5).

Table 5

Segments of the route in the N-S direction	Current volume (1984/85)		Projected volume (until 2000)	
	1,000 passengers	tons of cargo	1,000 passengers	tons of cargo
Northern (Baltic coast - Warsaw)	300	700	600	1,400
Southern (Warsaw - southern boundary of the state)	700	1,500	2,100	4,500
Total	1,000	2,200	2,700	5,900

The first stage of the new international terminal will be completed in Warsaw before 1995. The new terminal will be able to adequately handle 4 to 5 million passengers a year and to receive wide-body aircraft. At the same time, structures designed for cargo transportation will be built. At the same time, terminal structures will be gradually modernized and enlarged at the

airports of Gdansk, Krakow and Rzeszow with special emphasis on serving passengers on international flights.

The service of air traffic corridors and control installations will be prepared for an increase in flights on the north-to-south route. It is estimated that the number of flights will increase by 70 to 100 percent, taking into account the greater passenger capacity of aircraft.

Additional equipment for information and control installations, including automatic devices, will be installed in view of these needs, taking into account special conditions of services to air traffic in peak periods. Also, additional air traffic control centers will eventually be established as needed.

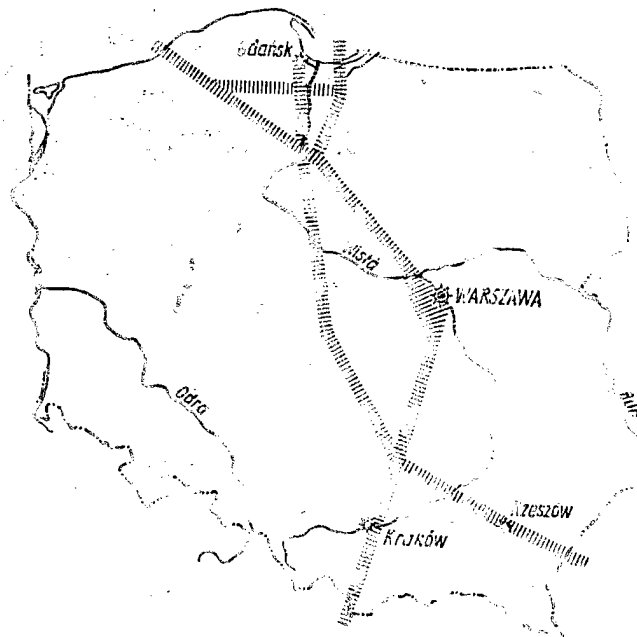


Chart 7. Pattern of Air Traffic Corridors Included in the North-South Transportation Corridor Within the Borders of the ERP

#### Conclusion

Work on the concept of developing the north-south transportation corridor through the territory of Poland, embracing a separate pattern of communication routes along the TEM, with a view to using various modes of transportation for domestic and international service has shown, among other things, that:

- the routing of TEM is particularly favorable for the purposes of developing this corridor,

- an adequate pattern of railway lines is found within the belt selected to circumscribe the corridor,

- the suggested direction and structure of the corridor designed have a basis in the pattern of international transportation routes, with which the suggested corridor through the PRP has adequate connections,

- conditions for the corridor crossing the territory of the PRP were verified in the arrangements adopted; at the same time, prerequisites were ascertained for the possibility and feasibility of continuing the corridor through countries lying to the south of Poland.

The structure of the north-south transportation corridor in the territory of the PRP occupies a belt 200 to 250 kilometers wide situated in the center of the country. The TEM route runs in the middle of this belt, whereas the two railway lines selected run along its eastern and western edges.

The air route runs through air traffic corridors within this belt, as well as the Vistula which is expected to be used for transportation in the future.

All inland transportation routes included in the structure of the north-south transportation corridor in the territory of the PRP connect directly with the Gdansk-Gdynia port group which ensures sea route connections with all Scandinavian countries and various regions of the world.

Highway, railway and inland navigation routes along the Odra run through the western section of the territory of the PRP. In principle, they are a part of another intended transportation corridor. However, these routes interact at the same time with the system of the suggested corridor along TEM in transportation services in the north-south direction. In view of this, it is suggested that a zone of two adjacent European transportation corridors exists in the PRP territory with the corridors partially cooperating in serving transportation in the same direction. Given the demand for transportation in this direction, the technical condition of existing routes for various transportation modes included in the corridor calls for modernizing or augmenting the infrastructure. In its turn, the volume of transportation services projected for 1995 and 2000 calls, in part, for building new segments of routes or structures as well as extensive upgrading of equipment in order to ensure the required technical specifications and throughput. The following are the key projects necessary to augment transportation infrastructure in the north-south corridor:

- in highway transportation - construction of the TEM expressway,

- in railway transportation - construction of the northern segment of the Central Trunk Line,

- in air transportation - construction of the new international terminal in Warsaw and augmentation of radar installations over the territory of our country,

- in inland navigation - construction of reservoirs and adequate regulation of the Vistula.

It is expected that the implementation of the planned corridor within the confines and with the technical standards suggested will provide for:

- promoting competition among various transportation modes for serving freight movement in the direction in question,
- developing a versatile supply of transportation services and an opportunity for a multifaceted use of the available routes and vehicles,
- further gradual growth of transportation capacity in the north-south direction matching the development of infrastructure on particular routes of the planned corridor.

The above statements justify and provide impetus for:

- concentrating the modernization and investment effort of the national economy on selected routes and structures of individual modes of transportation included in the north-south corridor, in order to upgrade them to the required technical standard and transportation capacity;
- continuing the implementation of the TEM construction program to the full extent intended on a preferential basis;
- continuing the program of modernization and upgrading of railway lines in Poland and other interested countries in keeping with the results of studies and work carried out by international organizations;
- embarking on cooperation and coordination in various forms among the interested agencies in charge of inland transportation and sea ports in order to provide services which require the participation of merchant marine;
- carrying on work within the framework of ICAO in order to designate and equip air traffic corridors included in the system of international transit routes, including those for serving north-south transportation across the territory of the PRP;
- undertaking, in the long term, the implementation of the program associated with use of the Vistula waterway as an auxiliary transportation system;
- expecting that transportation agencies of countries to the south of Poland will want to join in developing the north-south transportation corridor running along TEM, on the basis of studies done to date and coordination in international organizations.

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## ENERGY PROSPECTS FOR 1987 REVIEWED IN SEJM

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 19 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by (wycz): "Energy Savings Are the Only Way Out"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] On 18 September, the Sejm Commission on Mining and Energy, chaired by deputy Kazimierz Jezierski (PZPR), reviewed a report on the course and results of implementing the economic reform in mining and power generation and the planks of the central annual plan for 1987 in this economic sector.

Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers Jerzy Gwiazdzinski was the government representative on both topics./ He underscored that prudent energy management and savings are the fundamental issue in both the systemic arrangements of the reform and the provisions of the national socio-economic plan for the years 1986-1990, as well as those of the central annual plan for 1987./ After all, coal output is expected to remain at a level 0.5 million tons higher than in 1986, whereas power generation will increase by about 2 percent. He also informed the deputies that due to the delays in constructing the nuclear power plant in Zarnowiec, accelerated commissioning of two 360 MW units in the Opole power station is needed, as well as electricity production in a 100 MW unit in the Kaweczyn cogeneration plant.

It follows from materials presented to the deputies that/hard coal production in 1987 will come up to 192.5 million tons/ (the increment is due to 1 extra working day next year), /production of brown coal-68.7 million tons/ (expected fulfillment this year about 65.5 million tons), /production of electricity -142 billion kWh/ (this year - 139.6 kWh); production of natural gas from domestic sources will come up to 5.75 billion cubic meters.

/In the discussion, the deputies pointed out that the stagnation of coal production jeopardizes proper development of the economy, given the inadequate effect of fuel and energy savings./ Deputies-miners have dwelled upon the steadily deteriorating supply of materials to mining, especially rolled metal, equipment for coal production and conveyor belts. In view of the announced delays in building the nuclear power station, the issue of coal balance was raised. After all, the Opole power station as well as Kaweczyn, and in the not-so-remote future also Polaniec II, will burn hard coal. The shifting of

supplies can affect the level of coal exports which is undesirable for the economy in more ways than one. Given the present conditions, the targets of the central annual plan for 1987 in the field of coal production are very demanding.

The following deputies took the floor in the debate: Marian Sokolowski (PZPR), Jozef Serafin (ZSL), Wacław Dudek (PZPR), Mieczysław Osika (PZPR), Jozef Kowalski (PZPR), Kazimierz Janicki (PZPR), Krystyna Wawrzynowicz (SD), Antoni Twardoch (PZPR), Rajmund Moric (PZPR), Gerard Gabrys (PZPR).

/In response to the questions and doubts of the deputies, minister J. Gwiazdinski said, among other things, that the central planner is aware of the fuel and energy bottleneck. However, it can only be overcome through a strict regimen of savings and investment projects aimed at reducing the energy intensiveness of the economy. There is no other way. /Jerzy Bijak, the undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Mining and Energy, confirmed the quite large delays in the construction of the nuclear power plant at Żarnowiec, primarily due to the lack of materials of adequate quality. It is not possible to make up the delays due to the high qualitative requirements in building this type of structure.

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## ECONOMIC LAW CHANGE GENERATE CONTROVERSY

Workers' Council Power Seen Weakened

Warsaw "WYBNIK PRACOWNIKOW" in Polish No 42, 26 Oct 86 pp 1,4

[Article by Marek Dabrowski: "Is This Retreat?" subtitled "An Attempt to Stop the Reform"]

[Text] Several weeks ago we celebrated the fifth anniversary of the passage by the Sejm of decrees on state enterprises and workforce self-government at state enterprises. On that occasion, a majority of self-government activists, academics, and journalists stressed in accord at various meetings the longrange significance of both these decrees as a foundation for the economic reform. In the years elapsed since then, difficult as they undoubtedly have been to the reform and to self-government, these September decrees have repeatedly passed their test as a sufficiently effective barrier to growing leanings toward recentralization.

In the course of the anniversary assessments and discussions, few of the participants were aware that supporters of the antiself-government and recentralization could be secretly -- without informing public opinion -- preparing a legislative coup against the legal foundations of the economic reform. Thus, in the last days of September and first days of October the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers drafted a decree for revising certain decrees governing the operation of the socialized economy. That draft was accepted by First Deputy Chairman Franciszek Kubiczek, and it has not been presented for any public consultation, and neither has it been submitted for an opinion to Taskforce Ten of Worker Self-Government and Legal Foundations of the Economy, Commission for the Economic Reform. In other words, this is a case of utter disregard of the principle, advocated in the last few years of "open curtain" work of the government and the administration.

Yet, the new draft decree purports to revise as many as 13 decrees: the decree on State Economic Arbitration, the decree on state enterprises, the decree on socioeconomic planning, the decree on financial management at state enterprises, the decree on prices, the decree on the taxation of units of the socialized economy, cooperative law, the decree on streamlining the performance of state enterprises and on their bankruptcies, the decree on site planning, the decree on the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers, budget law, the decree on central science and technology

development funds, and the decree on changes in the organization and scope of activities of supreme agencies of state administration as regards the planning and siting of construction.

Of course, not all of the proposed changes are of equal importance. Some are purely technical and in principle unexceptionable. But quite a few entail major institutional transformations, mostly those of a definitely disadvantageous nature to the autonomy of enterprises and people's councils and to the competences of workforce self-government. Owing to considerations of space I will discuss that draft decree only insofar as it affects state enterprises.

Most disturbing are the proposals to curtail the competences of worker self-government with respect to organizational and personnel decisions.

As regards organizational decisions, the revisions are to pertain to Article 23, which deals with the principles for the breakups, mergers, and closure of enterprises. Until now, pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 23, prior consent of worker councils has been required mergers and breakups. In practice, this provision proved to be a most effective obstacle to various mergers, conceived at the top, that would have resulted in subsector monopolies. Consider for example the fiasco of the notorious concept of the "dymerektwa," or iron and steel combines, owing to the withholding of consent by worker councils at discrete iron and steel plants. In this way, in recent years it has been possible to curtail at least partially those arbitrarist reorganizational concepts that have been the plague of the Polish economy ever since the late 1940's. Let us note in this connection that the provision in question did not at all impede mergers of enterprises in situations justified by the cost-effectiveness factor. In practice there has been, e.g., a number of instances of the incorporation of poorly performing enterprises by enterprises that operate in the black, followed by restructuring the production profile of the poor performers.

But now amending Article 23 with a new paragraph, Paragraph 4, is being proposed. This paragraph empowers the Council of Ministers to order the merger or breakup of an enterprise without the consent of the worker council, "in particularly justified cases." The justification provided by the authors of this new provision is particularly disturbing: they refer to the creation of conditions... for inducing an improved performance on the scale of enterprises, to macro-scale accounting, and to conflict between social interests and the interests of the enterprise. It would be a waste of time to rebut these pseudoarguments. For in reality this concerns eliminating a legal obstacle preventing the ministerial bureaucracy from calling into life yet more and more mine associations, enterprise associations, combines, concerns, and similar monopoly Molochs.

As regards personnel decisions, the new draft decree proposes a radical reduction in the powers of the worker council with respect to the appointment and recall of the enterprise director. Under the new proposals, the right to appoint the director would belong to the parent agency, upon the consent of the worker council. To be sure, the order this division of powers would still be reversed at some enterprises whose founding charter so provides: the

director is to be appointed by the worker council upon the consent of the parent agency, but it is doubtful whether the number of such enterprises is large. And even so it would still be the parent agency that determines the director's emoluments.

The director is to be recalled by the parent agency "upon consulting the worker council" (Article 35, b, Article 1). The Council of Ministers is to issue an implementing ordinance specifying the principles for the remuneration of enterprise directors (Article 35, a, Paragraph 4). The newly proposed Article 52, Paragraph 2, spells out a notorious procedure for evaluating the director and the enterprise. All this is unambiguously intended to subordinate the director to the parent agency. This onesided relationship is not offset by the proposal that the reasons for the recall of a director be specified in writing (Article 35, b, Paragraph 1), and that he be entitled to severance pay if recalled (the equivalent of 3- or 6-month salary, depending on whether the recall is made for a justified reason or not).

Also proposed is an expansion of the membership of the director search committee. This change would produce a twofold effect: first, it would weaken the position of the representatives of the worker council and, second, it would enhance the importance of the outside members of the committee. In addition, the proposal contains a provision for noncompetitive appointment of the enterprise director "in the event that the twice-announced competition fails to produce a suitable candidate" (Article 35, Paragraph 5). However, the concept of the "suitable candidate" is nebulous.

The authors of this draft decree also desire to deprive worker councils of the right to codecide on the staffing of the posts of deputy director and chief bookkeeper. The requirement of the consent of the worker council on such matters is to be substituted with mere recommendation of the council (Article 36). And lastly yet another change in this domain is to be as follows: opposition of the worker council or the director to the decision of the parent agency to suspend the director from his duties will no longer prevent the implementation of that decision (Article 57, Paragraph 2).

In addition to the abovementioned proposals, the new draft decree touches upon several other problems: the conversion of state enterprises to joint-stock companies (new text of Article 11), the elimination of the category of the joint enterprise (the original text of Article 11), the formation of joint-stock companies by the state enterprise and its right to join in an already existing joint-stock company (Article 16, a), the obligation of systematic training for enterprise directors (Article 33, Paragraph 3), a more precise definition of the duties of the enterprise director (Article 35, a), the status of the acting manager of the enterprise (Article 56, Paragraph 4), the ability of other organizations of the socialized economy to join an association of state enterprises (Article 59, Paragraph 2), and the abolition of the obligation to obtain the consent of the parent agency before an enterprise can join an association (Article 60, Paragraph 1).

But let us return to the proposed reduction of the competences of worker councils. In their justification, the authors refer to the "preservation of the current competences of self-government," probably implying that the decree

on workforce self-government at state enterprises would not be revised. And yet, the competences of self-government bodies are governed not only by the self-government decree, as evidenced by the instances cited above. What then are the authors of the draft decree counting upon?

In several places appears the famous argument that the position of the enterprise director should be strengthened, but it is no longer as much emphasized as it had been in the proposals of last May. On the other hand, there are many empty slogans about the second stage of the reform, about streamlining effectiveness about economic instruments, about the need for structural changes in the economy, and so on. Altogether, it can be viewed as nothing other than a mockery of public opinion and of political declarations made at the highest level. In order not to sound rhetorical, let me cite here passages from the Resolution of the 10th PZPR Congress (TRYBUNA LUDU, No 163, 1/ Jul 86). Chapter 3 of that Resolution, titled "Tasks in Developing Societal Life," Paragraph 2, states: "...The party expresses its resolute support of enhancing the participation of workforces in enterprise management...." And farther on, "...The party shall resolutely counteract any attempt to infringe upon the powers of self-government, and it shall strengthen its prestige and importance." And finally, there is the Congress declaration: "...As constituted at present, the form of self-government developed upon the party's inspiration and enjoying the support of the workforces has passed the test of practice." Chapter 4 of the Resolution (Paragraph 7) contains the recommendations that changes of the legal system be limited "to the indispensable minimum."

A similar spirit pervades the communique on the session of 23 September 1986 of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee (as published in TRYBUNA LUDU, No 224, 25 September 1986). It explicitly mentions worker self-government as a vital feature of the socialist enterprise, as well as the need to "preserve its current legal position."

Lastly, let us quote a passage from the Resolution of 29 September 1986 of the PR [People's Republic of Poland] Sejm concerning the government report on the course and results of the application of the economic reform in the years 1980-1985:

"The accomplishments so far of self-government bodies warrant sufficiently the belief that the intensification of measures to streamline the economic reform should be coupled with strengthening the position and protecting the rights of worker self-government."

The draft decree discussed above evidently ignores these resolutions.

## Economists Sharply Critical at PRON Meeting

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 46, 16 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Slawomir Lipinski: "On the Draft of Changes in 11 Laws"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Perhaps, not a single of the previous discussion meetings in the Commission for Socio-Economic Initiatives of the RK PRON [National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] was as well attended as the last one, devoted to the draft law on amending 11 laws on operation of the economy. This involves not only the number, but also the varied backgrounds of those present. Scientists whose names are inseparably linked with developing our reform, members of the Commission on Economic Reform, Presidium of the Consultative Economic Council, were exceptionally well represented. The answer to the question asked in the lobby as to what accounts for this came easy. Not only the weight of the matter was crucial, but also the fact that the meeting at the RK PRON headquarters was basically the only chance for all of them to evaluate the draft publicly.

After all, as was mentioned in the discussion, for the first time since 1980 a document of such import has been hastily sent directly to the Sejm, without prior discussion, without review of its content by the bodies which, be that as it may, were set up to be co-authors of the reform and feel responsible for its direction. /Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski informed the audience that, as chairman of the Consultative Economic Council and member of the Commission on Reform, he had sent a letter of protest against this departure from the principle of consultation./

The mode of consultations, especially on issues involving the future of the reform, was created through a lot of effort; it was valuable not only because of its substantive side. It also was a manifestation of democratization, increasing social involvement in the process of managing the economy and promoting social activism. Naturally, putting an end to this was bound to provoke bitter observations.

Besides, this manifestation of a return to the style of resolving issues within the four walls of an office is viewed in a broader context. Even before that, the role of social bodies that co-authored the reform at the beginning had weakened. /Thus, it was suggested that none other than the PRON should facilitate/ a change in this state of affairs, /the strengthening of social control over the introduction of reform./ It was pointed out that evasion of a social discussion of the draft may be construed as an expression of the lack of confidence by its authors in the strength of their arguments.

Consideration of how to resolve the issue, putting it in conventional terms, had yet another aspect. Authors of the draft law state unequivocally that its passage in nothing less than the necessary condition for fulfilling the national socio-economic plan. This "ramification" of the draft creates the impression of pressure and an attempt to shift the argument to an area different from what the subject matter calls for. It was said that, after all, suggested changes in the law have little to do with the instruments of

implementing the plan (with the possible exception of regulations on the increment of wages, it was added). At the same time, the authors of the draft were sort of trying to belittle the weightiness of suggested changes, calling them technical corrections which do not violate the fundamentals of the economic system. Thus, the draft technically does not change the laws of systemic significance, such as the law on the self-government of workforces of state enterprises or the system of people's councils, whereas actually far-reaching restrictions on the jurisdiction of these bodies are being drafted. /These contradictions, as well as the avoidance of consultations over the draft, cannot but influence its reception by the public./

Evaluating the content of the document on its merits was given the most attention. The evaluation turned out unambiguously negative. /As Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski noted, this is a peculiar collection of regulations, some of which are trivial, others erroneous and yet others harmful, and, for no useful purpose, downright provoking negative reaction of the public./

Chairman of the Consultative Economic Council, as well as others taking the floor in the discussion, referred to specific provisions of the draft to bolster their arguments. This report is not long enough for even a brief and cursory presentation of all objections. What remains is to quote only some examples.

Should a general provision restrict the independence of people's councils at a time when strengthening this independence is a concern of political authorities in our country, all for solving a single specific problem (speeding up land reclamation)? There can be no justification for the proposed restrictions on the jurisdiction of employee self-government. /It would be difficult to find actual examples of resolutions of self-governing organs bringing about the bankruptcy of an enterprise, despite the resistance of management, which would provide justification for the regulation allowing the manager not to implement the resolutions of these organs./ Leaving it up to the manager alone to evaluate, and then by necessity partially, the consequences of carrying out a self-government resolution and giving him the right to ignore self-government by virtue of that not only fails to bring order to the relationship between the manager and self-government, but would generate new conflicts which are totally unnecessary and highly harmful. What phenomena in current reality justify depriving self-government of an influence on the selection of a narrow circle of management cadres for the enterprise? How does that wash with the principles of new cadre policy?

When Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski tried to figure out the intentions of the authors of the draft in the item on depriving employee councils of the right to decide on whether to split and merge enterprises, and stated that this right may sometimes hinder demonopolization, he encountered a remark that it is not speeding up demonopolization, but, on the contrary, concentrating enterprises that is the issue. After all, the antimonopoly legislation should set forth the mode of demonopolization. This legislation still has not been finalized, though it was promised several years ago.

It was pointed out, that along with provisions weakening self-government directly, the draft includes many which may bring this about indirectly. For example, abandoning the requirement that trade unions be consulted about the list of enterprises, the managers of which are appointed by the parent agency, may restrict the number of enterprises where this is within the jurisdiction of self-government.



It was said that, on the one hand, provisions supposedly making it easier to transform enterprises into partnerships sound inviting. However, there is the other side of the coin. /Can it be ruled out that a tendency would surface towards transforming self-governing enterprises too hastily into partnerships, in order to get rid of self-government for which there is no place in partnerships?/

Regulations on enterprise groups can give rise to similar fears.

Chairman of the PTE [Polish Economic Society], Professor Zbigniew Sadowski, who admittedly tried to sift whatever rational elements there may have been in this bad draft, admitted that provisions on enterprise groups should be regarded as extremely rough, despite the idea of something like capital centers lying very close to his heart.

Professor Leszek Gilejko said that the draft shows a lack of confidence in the institution of self-government as such. Not only does the reality fail to provide justification for this; on the contrary, as both observations and research go to prove, reality convinces us that in enterprises with vigorous self-government positive changes in economic performance occur. /The most valuable employee groups are hit by casting this statutory suspicion on self-government./ This cannot but influence their involvement. It was said that getting social forces involved is not only the order of the moment, but the basic objective of any policy. Far-reaching consequences may be brought on by actions in the opposite direction.

None of those taking the floor doubted that, under our circumstances, weakening self-government is tantamount to restricting the autonomy of economic units and, by virtue of that, their enterprise. The provision of the draft which obligates enterprises to sign a contract for a government order is either dubious or imprecise. To be sure, this provision may make sense with regard to monopolistic producers. However, forcing production tasks on the enterprise cannot be divorced from enterprise economics. It was recalled that as far back as 30 years ago economists worked out a formula based on compensating the self-financing enterprise for the losses it suffers in case a task incompatible with cost efficiency is forced on it in exceptional cases. This principle was adopted by the laws passed in 1981 and 1982. Abandoning it in the draft in question is illogical.

Provisions aimed at adding to the already extensive regulations on the issue of wages drew criticism. It was said that, to be sure, the systems intended to regulate the growth of wages applied thus far are not working well. This is partly the result of faulty concepts in the systems themselves and partly of their faulty application by the economic center which allows numerous deviations from these systems, granting various preferences, exemptions from the PFAZ [National Vocational Mobilization and Retraining Fund] tax and so on. However, the remedies proposed in the draft are of exactly the same kind as the ones used so far. They would have exactly the same shortcomings, which should be obvious after a couple years of experience. Therefore, it does not make sense to simply multiply existing bad arrangements. This would amount to an unnecessary proliferation of regulations, and on top of that such regulations that are impossible to apply in the foreseeable future. Could we imagine that social conditions for a centrally ordered administrative freeze on wages will occur soon?

Criticism of the substance of individual draft provisions gave impetus to considering its general meaning. Does it conform to the line of the second stage of reform outlined by the 10th PZPR Congress? Is this the way to increase efficiency? Is this the means to encourage social involvement? These questions, generally considered rhetorical, were asked frequently.

Among other things, Professor Aleksander Lukaszewicz said that this draft does not comply with the concept of reform developed at the 9th Congress of the party. It also runs counter to the resolutions of the 10th Congress.

Some of those taking part in the discussion considered the document to be a manifestation of the belief that the economy can be invigorated and social needs can be met by administrative methods. This belief is illusory at a time when the need to radically improve economic efficiency is a life-and-death issue. This belief is also ruinous, it was stressed, because /embarking on the road of increasing centralization in the economy and widening the scope of administrative intervention would inevitably cause an escalation of these processes./ Experience indicates clearly that turning off this road is difficult.

A statement by Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski may be the motto for the last trend of arguments in the RK PRON headquarters. To be sure, he appealed for sifting certain rational elements from the draft and not overlooking in the heat of criticism problems which will have to be solved. Yet, the professor acknowledged the document in question to be not only erroneous but downright harmful. What is important, he said, is that the harm has already been done.

Others stressed that decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, primarily the announcement of proceeding with the second stage of reform, have brought out quite clearly defined social expectations, hopes for invigorating changes in keeping with the original concept of the reform. Naturally, the document discussed will be identified with the first step in implementing the second stage. The obvious contradiction between the content of the document and these expectations must give rise to frustration.

#### Reform Commission Meets, Urges New Version

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 47, 23 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by Tomasz Jezioranski: "If a Change, Then For the Better"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /On Monday, 17 November, the second meeting this year of the Commission on Economic Reform was held. In a certain sense, this was not an ordinary meeting, primarily due to the social tension associated with the main topic of the proceedings, but also due to when it was held. Technically, two draft laws were submitted for discussion: "on innovation units" and "on changing certain laws regulating the operation of the socialized economy". Actually, the first of these documents was clearly eclipsed by the other, though those who spoke about it gave it a good evaluation./

Opening the meeting, Chairman of the Commission on Economic Reform, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner stressed that in many quarters the notion has arisen that the draft law on changing certain laws is a program of the second stage of the reform. This is a completely erroneous view, though it proves that there is an urgent need to specify precisely what is to be meant by the notion of the second stage. In the most general outline, this slogan means that the assumptions of reform adopted by the 9th PZPR Congress have been confirmed and they should be developed, improved and reinforced. After all, perhaps everybody will agree with the statement that, in many fields, changes have gone half way or are insufficient, that the system is incoherent in many elements, that a turnaround in efficiency has not occurred.

There are both subjective reasons for it, which have existed all along and in some cases (e.g. debt) have been exacerbated over time, and objective ones, such as old management habits at different levels, the inclination to take the path of least resistance, decay of discipline and unsatisfactory organization of work, low productivity etc.

Subsequently, the prime minister pointed out certain /problems/ which should be solved within the framework of the so-called /second stage/. Among them, he mentioned /rendering cost efficiency calculations realistic, introducing economic coercion applied to enterprises, so as to close down unprofitable units in extreme cases, reinforcing the incentive function of wages, creating conditions for proper operation of the management cadres and consolidating their status without infringing on the "3S" principle [autonomy, self-government and self-financing], repatterning the organizational structures in the economy pursuant to criteria of efficiency, putting economic legislation in order, and, finally, clarifying the issue of the structure and functions of the economic center. The latter problem "sticks out like a sore thumb in many arguments."/ Therefore, it should be stated unambiguously what the reform of the center is going to be, renouncing demagoguery and myths.

Prime Minister Z. Messner also expressed his conviction that, on the eve of the second stage, it would also be worthwhile for the Commission on Economic Reform itself to look at its activities and operations in the future. After all, its functions will have to be different from what they have been thus far.

With regard to the draft law on changing laws, the prime minister said, that as far as the leadership of the government is concerned, this draft was prepared in cooperation with members of the commission and some teams. In view of that, no need was seen to convene a meeting of the entire commission sooner. Today, it is apparent that it would have been better to first call a plenary session and then to continue work on the draft. The prime minister offered assurances that, in the future, the leadership of the commission will avoid such oversight, and he thanked all its members who have expressed their concern in the matter to him.

Subsequently, the secretary of the commission, First Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Minister Franciszek Kubiczek reviewed briefly the draft law submitted to the Sejm 2 weeks ago, stressing that new instruments of the NPSG [National Socio-Economic Plan] called for changes in some regulations.

Justification for these changes is in line with the arguments made by Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda at the plenary session of the Sejm and at the 6th National Conference of Representatives of Workforce Self-Government (see ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE No 45), as well as at the meeting of Prime Minister Z. Messner with the participants of this conference (see the report in this issue of ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, page 2).

Minister F. Kubiczek stressed that since the draft law has unexpectedly caused much emotion and criticism, the government suggests self-written corrections in certain matters (their text was handed out to commission members during the meeting). In light of the final decision of the meeting, there is no need to review these self-written corrections in detail. After all, they do not change the essence of the original proposal; this is how they were received by the members of the commission. Beside removing a representative of the local governmental agencies from the competition jury, none of the self-written corrections assumed the form of giving up the changes proposed. Their nature is reflected in omitting the provisions of article 10, paragraph 1a of the law on planning ("The NPSG can set in a binding fashion the tasks which must be taken into account in provincial socio-economic plans") and transferring its content to article 14, paragraph 5 in a different, shorter wording.

Meanwhile, this very idea belongs among those most forcefully objected to, despite minister F. Kubiczek supporting the interpretation of Deputy Prime Minister M. Gorywoda in the Sejm, that this provision covers solely and exclusively implementation of land reclamation projects. However, there was no answer to the question asked by Dr Stefan Jedrychowski: Since this particular, indeed significant, matter is at issue, why formulate a general rather than a specific provision?

It may be characteristic that veterans of planning, i.e. Jerzy Albrecht, Prof Czeslaw Borowski and Dr Stanislaw Jedrychowski, came out against this provision, as well as against the proposed submission of regional plans for review to superior planning echelons, whereas Governor of Poznan Bronislaw Stepkowski supported the draft, seeing in it the necessary premise for integrating the planning process.

The opponents did not invoke in their arguments the philosophy of reform which calls for supplementing a task assigned with the means to implement it, but referred to the impracticality of reviewing city and gmina plans by provincial planning offices and of provincial plans by the Planning Commission. It was also pointed out that the notion "review", innocent as it sounds, is construed either as something absolutely non-committal or, more often, as an order. In this other case, the review procedure amounts to assuming responsibility for the lower-level plan by the upper echelons, or, as Prof Cz. Borowski put it, a return to the "shuttle" planning practice (every plan first goes up and then returns down).

However, it was not this matter that rankled the participants of the meeting most, but rather the issues of the two first "S" (autonomy and self-government) of the reform and the suggested anti-inflationary measures which the draft law places mainly in the sphere of wages.

/A majority of participants in the discussion supported the proposed wage arrangement, based on the possibility of periodic wage freezes, though it was used as an example to show the unfortunate mode of working on the draft./ It was said that reception by the populace could have been different had there been time to explain that a wage freeze is an arrangement which can only be used simultaneously with a price freeze. Meanwhile, the impression was made that, on the one hand, rapid price growth is planned (as J. Albrecht said, the draft of the estimated balance of budgetary proceeds and spending included in the NPSG points to that), while on the other--price freezes.

In a broader context, Prof Cz. Borowski observed that the problem of slowing down the growth of wages will not be solved until we get away from the trap of an indicator system and stop trying to resolve an issue which is at present unsolvable. Someone else added that the instruments proposed will not supplant a policy of wages or, more generally, income which we do not exactly have.

J. Albrecht, director of the Lenin Iron and Steel Plant, Eugeniusz Pustowka, and director of TELETRA in Poznan, Jan Kolodziejczak, came out unequivocally against restricting the growth of wages in the central plan, regarding this as an arrangement which stunts efficiency. In practice, said J. Albrecht, the former minister of finance, all enterprises will pull up to this limit, regardless of efficiency.

In their turn, director E. Pustowka, director of the PZT in Warsaw Boguslaw Szajewski, Minister of Iron and Steel and the Engineering Industry Janusz Majewicz, and Prof Bohdan Glinski supported the most controversial part of the draft law, involving directly enterprise autonomy and self-government, regarding it as a premise for consolidating the position of director and streamlining enterprise management. Minister Maciejewicz justified his view by, among other things, the fact that the current absolute requirement for competition brings about enterprises staying without directors. Over more than 2 years, there have been five such cases in the ministry (for more than 500 enterprises -- note by T.J.) The minister also stressed that the new regulations on forming partnerships are the only chance the unprofitable enterprises have to avoid bankruptcy, closing down or operating on a subsidy.

Arguments of directors E. Pustowka and B. Szajewski and Prof B. Glinski centered on the feasibility and necessity of consolidating the position of an enterprise director. To be sure, this necessity was also acknowledged by some other participants in the discussion; however, for them this was not identical with support for the arrangements proposed. The gist of this outwardly contradictory position was explained by J. Albrecht who asked whether reinforcing the position and role of director should occur in the sphere of relations with self-government organs and de facto at the expense of infringing on their jurisdiction.

This thread of the discussion focussed on several issues. The first, included in the draft amendment to the bankruptcy law, provides for the right to suspend the execution of decisions by self-government organs if their execution could lead to initiating reorganization and bankruptcy proceedings.

The other issue involves the opportunity for the Council of Ministers to decide on merging or splitting enterprises despite the stand of the employee councils. The third issue, technically the broadest, involves the entire concept of groups. Certainly, other proposals contained in the non-systemic section of the draft law also drew criticism, especially the need to settle anew the issue of the economic court system and abolishing the State Economic Arbitration as an institution "from another era" of economic operations.

On the most thorny issues, the discussants split into two groups which were united in their critical appraisal of how amendments have been handled by the government. One group expressed surprise that such a forceful public reaction was caused by a draft of relatively small but pragmatic changes. The other group, while not renouncing a pragmatic approach, came out decidedly against the changes, regarding them as at best uncalled for irritation of public opinion in exchange for the prospect of very problematical benefits. It appears that the advantage of the latter approach over the former is in, among other things, appreciation of phenomena not only from the sphere of pragmatism and economics, but also social psychology.

Minister Zdzislaw Sadowski presented the views of proponents of the first school of thought most completely, stating that he disagrees with the evaluation that the proposals submitted amount to fundamental changes in the operation of the economy, a return to centralization and depriving enterprises of their autonomy. However, said Prof Z. Sadowski, I share the view that some proposals included in the draft are not yet ripe for public presentation and they would better be withdrawn. Among these issues, Z. Sadowski mentioned new proposals on organizational structures (new regulations on associations, partnerships and scientific-production centers and a new organizational structure called group) as well as the set of issues regulating the relationship between the director and self-government. He stressed that there are very many mature self-government bodies, and an excess of regulation can bring about the opposite of the intended consequences.

Deputy Minister of Raw Materials and Fuels Management Czeslaw Skowronek resorted to somewhat different arguments. In his turn, he stressed that the emotional approach to the draft law ignores the fact that this is only a small element in the work of streamlining the system of economic operations. The changes proposed should be viewed against the entirety of government efforts aimed at placing the economy on the path of efficient development. The speaker said that at present it is impossible to say definitively whether the entirety of these undertakings will accomplish its objectives, but there are many premises which augur well.

A statement by Prof Cz. Bobrowski in this matter (his opinion belongs to the second school of thought) is best described by his allegory of the mentality of gardeners and blacksmiths. The former patiently observe how plants grow, water them diligently, and in case of need, delicately prune the excessively exuberant offshoots. The latter take the hammer in hand and with it try to shape the turn of events. I prefer gardeners, said the professor.

The blacksmiths, eagerly multiplying the so-called partial regulations, are not aware that every such regulation calls for new partial regulations. That is why this draft can hardly be called anything but a hybrid, mixing in a few correct proposals with a lot of those which are either not worthwhile, or unneeded, or downright harmful, to say nothing of totally obscure, such as the difference between the association and the group.

Among others, a representative of the Association of Polish Lawyers Bogdan Zdziennicki and Associate Prof Dr Andrej Sopocko also came out against groups. The latter noted a very important problem of government control over large organizational structures and voiced the opinion that the concept presented should be turned down in its entirety.

In his turn, Associate Prof Dr Jerzy Osiatynski stressed the lack of cohesion in official arguments in favor of the draft. It is said that the intention of the draft is to strengthen the director and self-government. However, in the closed system of managing the enterprise there is a third, external element. In a closed system, someone must lose when someone else wins, and it would follow from official arguments that this external factor, or the center, will lose some of its authority in managing the enterprise. Meanwhile, perusal of the draft shows exactly the opposite. Either the authority is taken away from the enterprise, to the outside, or transferred from self-government to the director inside the enterprise. Movement in the opposite direction cannot be detected in the draft.

For the sake of accuracy, let us add that within the framework of self-written corrections, the government also proposed to increase the authority of employee councils by, among other things, obligating the enterprise director to submit at the request of the council calculations of price changes, and to secure its consent for the growth of wages resulting in economic penalties for the enterprise (tax, suspension of subsidies and preferences). By the way, this may not comply with the ruling of the Supreme Court in the dispute on profit or income.

Jan Kolodziejczak, director of TELECOM-TELETRA, and also the head of team 2 of the commission (for organizational structures), stated that /relations between the director and self-government depend largely on the director who "has a self-government made in his image." Most disputes among enterprise organs arise either under circumstances threatening the enterprise or as a result of ill will of the parties. Under circumstances threatening the enterprise, friction is normal and unavoidable. Ill will cannot be eliminated by any amendment to the law; however, the amendment on revising the bankruptcy law can exacerbate ill will. In view of this, it should be dropped./

J. Kolodziejczak also communicated to the commission members that the concept of groups had not at all been reviewed by team 2. This is all the more strange, since at the request of the secretariat, this team has been working for a longer while on the issue of organizational structures in the economy and has come up with many proposals complying totally with the letter and spirit of the economic reform. The director expressed doubts whether this sudden introduction of ill-considered changes can bring about good results and whether it testifies to respect for the volunteer work of commission members.

Prof Cezary Jozefiak had a somewhat different view of the proposed package of changes. As he stated, perusal of the draft leads to the conclusion that the second stage of the reform is basically intended to achieve two objectives: price equilibrium in the market as a precondition for introducing certain self-regulatory mechanisms and intensification of centralizing and discipline-enforcing precesses. The chance of achieving these objectives is miniscule.

It may be possible to achieve a certain approximation of equilibrium in the sphere of the consumer goods market. However, in the market of the means of production this is not possible, because enterprises cannot and are not compelled to adjust the structure of their operations to the needs of customers. Equilibrium prices for the means of produciton do not exist without such additional actions which should be promoted in the plan.

As far as the second objective is concerned, C. Jozefiak recalled that all experience shows that this path in the economy does not work. The draft law under consideration is not a surprise. In 1983, the Commission on Economic Reform rejected the so-called NOT [Chief Technical Organization] draft, which, as time has shown, has been...consistently implemented. Current amendments proceed from the very same philosophy, i.e. the conviction that the economic system should be subordinated to planning and economic policy. It has been stated many times in the forum of the commission that this is an erroneous and dangerous conviction. Parameters rather than principles should be adjusted to economic policy.

As it turned out later, Prof Ludwik Bar, who was among the first to take the floor, expressed the feeling of the commission members best. /He suggested that issues associated with the amendment of the law on enterprises and, indirectly, with self-government be withdrawn from the Sejm altogether. These matters are too significant, calling for too much thinking based on specific research, to be adopted in such a hasty fashion. The authors did not provide proof that these changes are necessary or at least justified. On the other hand, it is perhaps not worthwhile to undermine the confidence of the public in the stability of law for the sake of minor touch-ups and removing small legislative shortcomings, stressed Prof L. Bar./

The professor also voiced his conviction that the Commission on Reform now faces tasks more difficult than before, since they are associated with social control of how the reform law functions. Other discussants stressed that the commission must remain the social forum in which the intentions of the government with regard to the operation of national economy are analyzed in a free discussion. Several speakers questioned the feasibility of subordinating the secretariat to the Planning Commission.

The proposal formally made by Prof L. Bar and subsequently supported by other speakers was accepted, on behalf of the authors of the draft, by Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda, stating that /only matters directly associated with planning instruments will be left in the Sejm in their amended form, whereas those which are not associated with the implementation of the NPSG should be subjected to in-depth analysis, since they are causing such emotions. The necessary corrective and editorial work on the segment regarding the NPSG will be done by the secretariat of the Commission on Economic Reform in cooperation with the chairmen of study teams./ The head of the Planning Commission stressed that the draft submitted to the Sejm by the government should have always been treated as "exploratory proposals made with good intentions."



In summation for an almost 7-hour discussion, Chairman of the Commission on Economic Reform Prime Minister Z. Messner stated that the discussion has provided an answer to the question of whether we are departing from the letter and spirit of the reform, despite different views being aired in its course. It appears that, despite all slowdowns which were mentioned, the letter and spirit of the reform are adhered to, though we would like to be further down this road -- have a good market, healthy prices, market pressure for quality etc. However, in light of the facts and the decision to withdraw from the Sejm matters giving rise to emotions, it is difficult to agree with the view that the government is trying to abandon the reform secretly.

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## HOUSING CONSTRUCTION REVIEWED, PROBLEMS CONTINUE

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Sep 86 pp 1,5

[Article by (Z); "No Improvement in Construction"; passages in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /The results of the 2nd review of construction enterprises have been summarized. The review was carried out in the first half of 1986. Such reviews are carried out pursuant to the resolutions of the PZPR CC Politburo of November 1985 and the schedule of actions envisaged by the resolution of the 23rd Plenum of PZPR CC. The first review was carried out last year./

Members of provincial teams, headed by PZPR provincial committee secretaries or heads of economic departments, visited 584 construction and assembly enterprises. As a result of this inspection, provincial teams formulated 931 recommendations directed to enterprises, their parent agencies and central authorities. The 2nd review was a followup of the 1st.

On 15 September, the results of the 2nd review were discussed by the central team made up of representatives of the PZPR CC Economic Department, the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, the NIK [Supreme Chamber of Control], the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Construction, Spatial Planning and Municipal Economy, the NBP [National Bank of Poland], the OPZZ [Trade Unions; founded 1984], the PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth], the Federation of Construction Trade Unions and scientific-technical associations.

/Followup actions of the 2nd review have shown that many of the problems in construction occur continuously, in a way considerably limiting the production potential of construction enterprises. Among the most important, the issues of incomplete use of working time, the productivity to wages ratio and quality of work, costs, prices, protracted construction cycles, dispersal of investment projects and the lack of sanctions against poor work were brought up. In the course of the review, many teams noted an alarming phenomenon of lacking linkage between the financial result of enterprise operations and tangible output. In other words, the output of enterprise operations declines while the profit margin increases steadily. There is no direct correlation between the number of structures erected and the "affluence" of the enterprise. This was presented tersely and accurately in the material on

Katowice province: "General improvement in the economic position of enterprises accompanied by a persistent decline in the number of apartments built is a fundamental contradiction revealed by the review"./

The continuing pressure of workforces in many enterprises to increase wages was noted. This brings about an emphasis on consumption in distributing profit. For example, over 80 percent of the profit was earmarked for the needs of the workforce in the Bialystok Construction Enterprise of Light Industry and the Repair and Construction Enterprise of the Health Service despite the lack of adequate funds to replace the fixed assets of enterprises.

/The review showed that many of the reasons for the poor condition of construction are subjective in nature and are to be found inside the enterprise, units and teams. Looking towards the mythical "top," which is supposed to solve every problem no matter how trivial, still lingers. While demands to replace the depreciated equipment or deliver materials are common, it was pointed out that considerable potential exists in materials management and improved use of equipment and worktime. However, it is easier to see the speck in someone else's eye than the log in your own.

The urgent need to improve the state of construction calls for the management of enterprises, construction sites and brigades to be more vigorous in searching for better, more efficient and economically sound solutions. The following 3rd review will show how the latter are used. After all, activity by party and state teams will go on continuously.

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## PERSONAL COMPUTER PRICES PUBLISHED

Warsaw VETO in Polish No 38, 21 Sep 86 p 10

[Article by Jerzy Zawadzki: "Computer Prices"]

[Text] For more than a year now, the oldest personal computer swap meet in Warsaw has been held by the board of the STODOIA student club in Batory Street in Warsaw (between 10.00 and 15.00 on the first and third Sundays of the month).

Before this year's vacations, the meet was held on the second floor of the club in truly Spartan conditions. Those attending the meet were struck first of all by incredible crowding. Access of the meet was defended by a "gate-keeper" who charged 50 zlotys for admission.

With ticket in hand, we elbowed our way between the tables under the umbrellas and chairs on which those selling and exchanging software had set up their personal computer stands. The small club coffee house was transformed for several hours into an exchange of personal computer wares. The sight of an Amstrad or Atari displayed for sale next to the coffee pot did not surprise anybody. Instead of small black coffee, diskettes (also black) with programs on blank, service manuals and such were spread on the tables. The little hall was filled with clouds of cigarette smoke, the computers buzzed loudly. Amstrads were challenging Commodores for the amount of decibells generated. The monitors lit up and blinked in a greenish glow, tiring your eyes. However, strange as it may be, everybody appeared to be happy, both the ones who had sold something and those who had succeeded in finding a long-sought program. Children, led in a dignified fashion by their fathers, were, of course, the happiest of all.

In June, the situation changed radically. The meet was transferred from the second floor to the large club hall where the sellers can present their offers better and the customers feel much better because nobody pushes others aside.

Along with diskettes (blank and with programs), one could purchase at the meet computer manuals (5,000 to 15,000 zlotys) and programming textbooks poorly translated into Polish and still more poorly xeroxed (2,000 to 4,000 zlotys), joysticks (mostly Quickshot II for about 8,000 to 9,000 zlotys), computer magazines (800 to 2,000 zlotys depending on the date of issue, while old

"small" BYTES selling for 300 zlotys a copy were the only exception), various books in German and English (there were hardly any originals but rather copies); prices differed depending on the page count and interest. For example, "Graphics on Atari" was a great hit (2,500 to 3,000 zlotys). Likewise, items on Commodore 128 were in great demand. This very computer has been offered increasingly often at the meet. Unfortunately, it is mostly offered alone, without the 1571 disc drive. At the same time, Atari ST series is still beyond reach, possibly because it is a very new and, for our conditions, expensive computer.

Domestic products were also available. One of the sellers presented a self-made impulse corrector which facilitates the transfer of programs from cassette recorders to Spectrum Plus. According to the leaflet enclosed, the unit reproduces the original shape of pulses, filters out the noise of cassette tape and maintains a permanent amplitude of output pulses. It can operate as an amplifier of sound effects when connected to the telephone receiver as well as serve to copy programs from one cassette tape to another. It is priced at 2,000 zlotys. It seems to be a very useful and convenient piece of equipment; it is not overpriced either.

The following are the latest prices from 7 September:

Amstrad CPC 6128	none for sale
Commodore 128	none for sale
Commodore 64 + joystick + cassette recorder + 100 programs	
(on cassettes)	200,000 zlotys
Commodore 16	60,000 zlotys
Atari 800 XL	90,000 zlotys
ZX-Spectrum Plus	130,000 zlotys
Interface for Atari 800 GL under one-year warranty	12,500 zlotys
Joystick for Atari	6,000 zlotys
Kempston interface	9,000 - 15,000 zlotys
Kempston joystick	6,000 - 9,000 zlotys
Turbo Copy for Atari	5,000 - 7,500 zlotys
5.25" diskettes made by Verbatim (Data Life), 10 count	16,000 zlotys
3" diskettes	5,500 zlotys
Manual "Super C Language Compiler" for Commodore 128	2,500 zlotys

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## HEADQUARTERS OF NAVAL TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT MOVED TO CONSTANTA

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 62, 21 Oct 86 p 2

[Council of State Decree on Measures To Improve Activity in Naval Transportation]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1--Beginning on 1 November 1986, the Department of Naval Transport will have its headquarters in Constanta Municipality, Constanta County, and will carry on its activity in the port of Constanta.

Article 2--The Department of Naval Transport is equipped with an automobile for the transport of persons in the interest of the job, thus supplementing, in an appropriate manner, for the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications, Attachment No 1 to Decree No 277/1979 on measures for rationing the consumption of fuels and for the economical utilization of the motor vehicle pool.

Article 3--Personnel transferred in the interest of the job or assigned to lower-paying positions in the same unit, as well as cadres who have lost their jobs as a result of the application of the provisions of the present decree, benefit from the rights stipulated in Article 21 of Decree No 162/1973 on establishing unitary structural norms for economic units.

Article 4--The provisions of Decree No 367/1980 on measures for the rational utilization of personnel in socialist units, whose applicability was extended by Decree No 420/1985, do not apply until 30 April 1987 to positions on the staff of the Department of Naval Transport, and to positions in units to which and from which personnel are transferred as a result of the application of the provisions of the present decree.

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 21 October 1986

No 341

/6091

CSO: 2700/90

## REORGANIZATION OF FOREIGN TRADE, COOPERATION MINISTRY

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 71, 12 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Council of State Decree Amending Decree No 164/1979 on the Organization and Operation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation]

[Text] The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1--As of the date of the present decree, Article 21 of Decree No 164/1979 on the organization and operation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation is amended and will have the following content:

"Article 21--The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation has the following organizational structure:

- "a) Directorate for foreign contracts, agreements and legal matters;
- "b) Directorate for the authorization of export and import, monitoring the production of the supply of goods for export by the heavy equipment, machine-building, electrical engineering, metallurgical, extractive, and electric energy industries;
- "c) Directorate for the authorization of export and import, monitoring the production of the supply of goods for export by the chemical, petrochemical industries, light industry, the wood industry, agriculture, the food industry, and the cooperative sector;
- "d) Directorate for the USSR;
- "e) Directorate for the CEMA-member socialist countries;
- "f) Directorate for the non-CEMA socialist countries;
- "g) Directorate for Western Europe;
- "h) Directorate for Africa;

- "i) Directorate for the Middle East;
- "j) Directorate for Asia and the Pacific;
- "k) Directorate for North America;
- "l) Directorate for Latin America;
- "m) Directorate for the foreign trade and international economic cooperation plan;
- "n) Directorate for prices and the effectiveness of foreign trade operations;
- "o) Directorate for hard currency;
- "p) Directorate for finance and accounting;
- "r) Department of international economic cooperation:
- "--Directorate for joint companies and the coordination of international economic cooperation activity
- "--Directorate for the export of complex installations, international bids and technical assistance
- "s) Directorate for organization and control;
- "t) Directorate for personnel, training and remuneration;
- "u) Economic, administrative directorate and secretariat.

"The organizational structure for work departments and the maximum number of positions on the staff of the ministry are stipulated in attachments No 1\*), 1 a\*)-1 f\*) and 2\*) which are an integral part of the present decree."

Article 2--Personnel who go from the ministry staff to other units and those who go from other units to the ministry staff are considered to be transferred in the interest of the job.

Article 3--Personnel who are transferred in the interest of the job or who are assigned, within the ministry, to lower-paying positions, as a result of the application of the provisions of the present decree, benefit from the rights stipulated in Article 21 of Decree No 162/1973 on the establishing of unitary structural norms for economic units.

Article 4--The provisions of Decree No 367/1980 on measures for the rational utilization of personnel in socialist units, whose validity was extended by Decree No 420/1985, do not apply to positions on the staff of



the ministry and to positions in units to which and from which personnel are transferred, as a result of the application of the present decree.

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU  
President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 12 November 1986  
No 369

\*) The attachments are being communicated to the institutions concerned.

/6091  
CSO: 2700/90

## NATIONAL BANK'S DEBT DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO 1990 DISCUSSED

Belgrade FINANSIJE in Serbo-Croatian No 7-8, Jul-Aug 86 pp 460-473

[Article by Dr Mladen Falkoni: "Possible Objectives of Yugoslavia's Economic Policy of Long-Term Foreign Debt"]

[Excerpts] Table 1. Yugoslav Foreign Debt Trends in the Period from 1973-83 (in millions of dollars)

Year	Financial Credits <u>1</u>	Commodity Imports on Credit <u>2</u>	Other Debt <u>3</u>	Total (1+2+3) <u>4</u>	Short- Term Credits <u>5</u>	Total (4+5) <u>6</u>	Credits Abroad <u>7</u>	Net (6-7) <u>8</u>
1973	1,829	2,706	32	4,567	96	4,663	683	3,980
1974	2,012	3,205	36	5,253	107	5,360	708	4,652
1975	2,354	4,077	39	6,470	114	6,594	786	5,798
1976	3,000	4,800	28	7,828	100	7,928	916	7,012
1977	3,345	5,993	30	9,366	174	9,540	1,116	8,424
1978	4,281	7,081	39	11,401	432	11,833	1,107	10,726
1979	5,514	8,756	33	14,303	649	14,952	1,220	13,732
1980	7,207	9,856	37	17,100	1,295	18,395	1,526	16,869
1981	1,860	10,674	11	18,545	2,259	20,804	1,585	19,219
1982	8,855	9,599	--	18,449	1,811	20,260	1,718	18,542
1983	9,969	9,395	--	19,364	1,140	20,504	1,837	18,668

## Debt Prospects Through the 1980s (Until 1990)

Yugoslavia will clearly continue to incur debts on an intensive scale during the second half of the 1980s. However, since the level of debt as well as the coefficient of this debt is today already considerably higher than it should be with respect to potential fulfillment of payment obligations abroad, it has been necessary to make specific projections in the development program that will reduce excess Yugoslav dependence on foreign capital. It has been urgently necessary to turn the goals of economic policy towards an improvement of the country's low external solvency. These concerns of economic policy have led inevitably to the terms and substance of the Long-Term Plan for

Economic Stabilization and, in particular, to the document "Foundations of Policy for the Normalization of Yugoslavia's External Solvency 1984-90."

With regard to the improvement of the country's external solvency and the reduction of the level of debt, three basic groups of activities are defined:

1. Basic tasks for improving external solvency, involving:

--an increase in currency reserves to a level that guarantees the proper fulfillment of payment obligations due based on liquid and capital transactions;

--an improvement in the debt scheduling structure;

--a growth in production and a decrease in the rate of inflation as preconditions for an increase in economic efficiency, in the realm of both domestic trends and of economic relations abroad.

2. Trends determined by events abroad:

--repayment of foreign credits that have fallen due;

--workers remittances;

--price trends abroad;

--trends in interest rates on international markets for capital.

3. Trends that must be safeguarded through measures and instruments of economic policy;

--amount of exports of goods and services;

--minimal imports, corresponding to the projected increase in production;

--volume of domestic demand (investment, personal, general and mutual);

--amount of utilization of foreign loans, corresponding to the projected decrease in debt and to repayments fallen due, and

--amount of supplied foreign credits, making possible the necessary growth in exports. [Footnote] [Taken from the document "Foundations of Policy for the Normalization of Yugoslavia's External Solvency from 1984-90," National Bank of Yugoslavia, 1984.]

Thus, the reduction of debt to a level that corresponds to the criteria of credit capacity on the international capital markets forms the foundation for the rectification of the country's external solvency. "Foundations of Policy for the Normalization of External Solvency" projects a reduction in foreign debt that will be reflected in concrete terms by a decrease in the coefficient of debt repayment to around 25 percent (the debt of around 20 billion at the end of 1983 corresponded to a debt repayment coefficient of 40 percent). In

other words, the foreign debt level would decrease by approximately \$3 billion (from \$19 billion to \$16 billion) by 1990, while the foreign currency inflow would according to estimates grow from \$10.854 million in 1983 to \$19.260 million in 1990. The capital scheduling structure would improve, whereby short-term credits would decrease from \$1.1 to \$0.4 billion.

The realization of a surplus of liquid transactions in the balance of payments is projected for the period from 1984 to 1990, and this trend would continue. Together with the anticipated changes described above, this would mean the emergence of all the necessary conditions for Yugoslavia to enter into the second phase of the debt cycle in which a positive balance is established in the liquid balance of payments. However, this "surplus" of capital would still not be able to cover all outstanding repayments of capital. (The surplus of capital resulting from the positive balance in commercial transactions--the surplus based on exports and imports of goods and services, as well as the workers remittances, covers all interest payments, with some left over for repayment of the principle on debts due, some for foreign financing and some for an increase in the country's currency reserves.) In this way, the economy will have to incur foreign debt simply in order to qualify for depreciated payments, and this will be the largest part of it.

At the end of the planning period (1990), the country's own means will grow to such an extent that it will be sufficient to cover not only all domestic investments and interest payments on foreign debts, but also a major part of the depreciated payments. The result of this will be the gradual, but continual decrease in the level of debt.

The basic course of action in economic policy, the goal of which is the reduction of the country's clearly high level of foreign debt, must be oriented towards the fulfillment of six fundamental prerequisite conditions, upon whose realization further trends (reduction or growth) in the debt situation depend. Numerous documents and decrees adopted in Yugoslavia in 1984 as well as in 1983 deal with this subject, and they can be largely summarized as follows:

a) In the coming period, Yugoslavia's economic policy measures are to a large extent moving in the direction of a more significant improvement in the capability for domestic investment activities. An increase in investment efficacy is first of all necessary because of the fact that in the coming period it is not possible to count on additional investment capital from foreign sources. It is assumed that it would be necessary in the period from 1985 to 1990 to create investment possibilities amounting to an increase in capital coefficient of around five in order to make possible an annual rate of growth in Yugoslavia's gross national product of around four percent in the same period, or in other words a surplus in the liquid balance of payments with a decrease in the share of accumulation and investment in the GNP, as well as a drop in the national foreign debt. There is no doubt that in this respect the main thrust must be the criteria of the economic feasibility and social justifiability of new investments, as well as the elimination of the socialization of erroneous and failed investment decisions;

The planned growth rate for exports would be significantly higher than growth in production in the period from 1984 to 1987. In the second part of the period, the growth rate of exports would draw level with the growth rate of production from that period. In the course of the period from 1984 to 1990, an average annual increase in exports of 7.2 percent (compared to a 4.2 percent growth in production) is planned.

With the anticipated increase in the inflow of foreign currency from tourism and transportation, in addition to workers remittances from abroad (it is anticipated that the volume of net remittances in 1990 will be approximately \$800 million less than in 1983), a surplus of liquid transactions in the balance of payments is projected, and this will be throughout the entire plan period of 1984-90.

e) The realization of a surplus in liquid transactions would in fact lead to a significant reduction in economic dependency on foreign sources of financing, meaning that in general terms it would reduce the national foreign debt. A decrease in economic dependency on foreign sources presupposes the realization of all the goals and tasks just mentioned with regard to the rectification the country's external solvency, as well as optimal utilization of a number of other relevant elements that have an intermediate effect on the national debt.

f) Perhaps even the most important task of economic policy is oriented towards achieving suitable interest rates on foreign loans. In particular, it is necessary to achieve interest rates on credits such that it will be possible for the debt not to "explode" in relation to growth in the social product, meaning that growth in the debt will always be somewhat less than or equal to growth in the social product, meaning that growth in the debt will always be somewhat less than or equal to growth in the social product [as published], or that a reduction in the level of debt will be achieved if the other key dimensions are realized. However, since it is nearly impossible to exert influence on the interest rate at which capital loans are agreed upon and utilized (since it is an exogenous factor of influence on the debt level), much greater attention must be given to the other dimensions that interact with the interest rate with respect to the influence that these dimensions exert on the level of national debt. In this way it would be possible to re-establish control over the growth of the debt, or to reduce the debt (growth in social product, marginal rate of accumulation, efficacy of investments, etc.). Moreover, the projection of interest trends until 1990 in federal documents is based on the assumption that average interest rates will rise gradually to 11 percent. These estimates as well are made with a definite degree of uncertainty, because the average interest rate will depend on the future structure of our foreign debt, and thus on the percentage of credit from international financial organizations, from commercial banks, commodity credits and credits with fixed and with variable rates within the overall flow of capital.

In this way, the essential improvement of the debt situation would be realized by 1990, with respect to:

b) In order to fulfill the following condition, which is necessary for the successful unfolding of the process of economic development somewhat dependent on foreign capital, an average annual increase in the value of the social product of approximately 4.2 percent is planned for the period from 1984 to 1990. In this way, the social product in 1990 would be 33 percent higher than in 1988. If the natural increase in the population were below the planned growth in the value of the social product, then the social product--meaning per capita income--would increase, which would open up the possibility of creating the surplus of capital needed for debt repayments and for further success in the process of economic development. An increase in the production growth rate is necessary, as stressed in the "Foundations for the Normalization of the Yugoslavia's External Solvency 1984-90," among other reasons because of:

--the increase in exports,

--the increase in employment amidst necessary technological innovation and the increase in labor productivity, which has been declining in recent years,

--the increase in investments as an essential element in the realization of objectives in the realm of economic development policy,

--the increase in the standard of living, which has been in a steady decline in recent years. [Footnote] [Taken from the document "Foundations of Policy for the Normalization of Yugoslavia's External Solvency from 1984-90," Belgrade, National Bank of Yugoslavia, September 1984.]

c) Many factors indicate that a growth in the marginal rate of accumulation--overall accumulation--is necessary. Specifically, an improvement in the accumulative and reproductive capabilities of the economy is unavoidable. In this program, particular attention needs to be given to the problem of distribution, which in recent times has often been equated with the concept of consumption. The proper distinction has not been drawn between the concept of the distribution of the social product on the one hand and the end-use of the social product on the other hand, which has unwittingly made it possible in our development for society's attention to be turned more to consumption and less to accumulation, or to expanded reproduction.

d) The level of imports is ultimately determined by the projected growth in production, including primarily the corresponding increase in imports of production materials, equipment, but also of consumer goods. Imports would thus grow by nearly the same rate as the growth in production. However, because of the considerable impoverishment of the structure and value of imports in the period from 1980 to 1983, a growth in imports that is greater than the growth in production is planned for 1985, 1986 and 1987, such that the average annual growth rate for imports will be greater than the rate of production growth (5.5 percent average annual growth in imports compared to 4.2 percent production growth). This projected growth in import value presupposes the possibility of considerable substitution of imported materials and energy by domestic production and savings and their economic utilization. (It is particularly in this regard that there are significant possibilities for reducing imports of production materials and energy.)

--the amount of debt--its material reduction;

--the scheduling structure for the capital;

--the reduction of the foreign debt coefficient to approximately 25 percent.  
[Footnote] [See in "Foundations for the Normalization of Yugoslavia's External Solvency 1984-90."]

A program was recently drawn up at the National Bank of Yugoslavia that provided detailed qualifications of all the above-mentioned dimensions and of their mutual interaction (see Table 2). [Footnote] The table consists of two basic parts: Part I, which contains information on the social product, domestic consumption and the surplus on the basis of exports of goods and services at steady prices; Part II contains transactions of the balance of payments at current prices.]

This projection of the normalization of the country's external solvency in the period from 1984 to 1990 would indeed mean that Yugoslavia would enter into the second phase of the debt-development process (the development process viewed in terms of dependence on foreign capital), and thus its latest phase, in which the debt would reach its pinnacle and would begin to drop, because the country has to incur foreign debt only in order to qualify it for depreciated payments (and that is the largest part of it), whereas interest on the whole would be covered by the increase in our own capital. It could almost be said that the economy would thus be in the third and last phase of the debt-development process, which is characterized by the increase in accumulation sufficient to cover not only necessary investments and interest, but also a large part of the depreciated payment.

The projection of a reduced level of foreign debt, made on the basis of estimates concerning trends in key dimensions that influence that debt, does not mean that more favorable--or unfavorable--results are not possible in practice for individual dimensions. In such cases, it is absolutely necessary to keep in mind the possibilities of flexible adjustment in the various dimensions that affect the level of the overall national debt, or to react in time, using economic policy measures, to the potential aberrations to quickly correct the (un-) favorable developments, or to re-establish another, more favorable combination of basic dimensions affecting the level of growth (decline) in the national debt.

Table 2. Projection for the Normalization of the Country's External Solvency from 1984 to 1990

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	Growth 1984-1990 (annual average)
<u>I Social product</u>								
<u>and domestic</u>								
<u>consumption,</u>								
<u>1983 prices.</u>								
<u>-Social product</u>								
<u>(mill. dinars)</u>	4135	4300	4470	4650	4880	5120	5380	4.2
<u>-Domestic consump.</u>								
<u>(mill. dinars)</u>	4061	4166	4320	4510	4739	4969	5228	3.6
<u>-Surplus of liquid</u>								
<u>transactions with</u>								
<u>convertible range</u>								
<u>(at 99 dinar = \$1)</u>	74	134	150	140	141	151	152	
<u>II Balance of pay-</u>								
<u>ments, convertible</u>								
<u>(mill. dollars)</u>								
<u>Liquid transactions</u>								
<u>-Total inflow</u>	11630	13070	14810	16160	17149	18250	19330	8.5
<u>-Total outflow</u>	10900	11820	13410	14810	16050	17250	18261	8.0
<u>-Balance</u>	730	1250	1400	1350	1090	1000	1070	
<u>Finanacial trans-</u>								
<u>actions</u>								
<u>-Int. and long</u>								
<u>credits--used</u>								
	3600	3150	2900	2800	3300	2600	2600	
<u>--paid</u>								
	-3200	-3650	-3500	-3400	3500	3000	3000	
<u>--net change</u>								
	+ 400	- 500	- 600	- 600	- 200	- 400	- 400	
<u>-Short-term</u>								
<u>credits</u>								
	- 100	- 200	- 200	- 100	- 100	0	0	
<u>-Total debt</u>								
<u>(net change)</u>	+ 300	- 700	- 800	- 700	- 300	- 400	- 400	
<u>-Credits given</u>								
<u>abroad (growth)</u>	- 100	- 250	- 300	- 350	- 430	- 480	- 540	
<u>-Other</u>	- 330	0	0	0	+ 110	+ 110	+ 110	
<u>-Changes in curr.</u>								
<u>reserves</u>								
<u>(growth)</u>	- 660	- 300	- 300	- 300	- 470	- 230	- 240	

Source: Foundations for a Policy of Normalization of the Country's External Solvency 1984-1990, National Bank of Yugoslavia, September 1984.

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## METHODS FOR IMPROVING TRAINING OF MILITARY CADRES EXAMINED

## Introduction to Study

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed introduction: "Military Schools: A Comprehensive Approach and Innovative Attitude Toward the Training Facilities"; the materials were prepared for publication by Engr-Lt Col Veselin Stoyanov and Engr-Maj Tsoncho Draganski]

[Text] The 13th Party Congress, the February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee (1985) and the January Plenum of the BCP Central Committee of 1986 worked out a scientific-technical policy for our nation in the following years and set out specific approaches and means for realizing this in the various areas of our life.

The high demands which the party forum made upon the institutions of higher learning also apply fully to the military schools. The orders of the minister of national defense for the new academic year briefly and clearly emphasize that the military schools must decisively improve the training of the graduates as the future introducers of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into the BNA [Bulgarian People's Army]. This demands that the schools be turned into integrated academic and scientific centers.

The creation, improvement and further development of the training facilities are among the most important factors which will contribute and give even greater importance in the future in carrying out this demand. Many essential aspects of this problem were thoroughly examined at the recently held educational methods assembly of the VUZ [military school]. We are able to present a portion of these for the readers' attention due to the responsiveness shown by the persons to whom we directed our questions.

## Better Training Facilities Urged

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Lt Gen Tsano Bakalov: "A Decisive Factor for Improving the Quality of Instruction and Indoctrination"]

[Text] The training facilities are that objective material basis on which all work is organized in training and indoctrinating the military personnel. In reflecting the level of the productive forces at each stage of their development, these facilities have an evermore tangible impact on the effectiveness and the quality of training the men. At the same time, each higher step in the development of the training facilities is not only the basis for new opportunities but also a stronger stimulant to improving the organization and procedures of instruction as well as for intensifying the scientific research. In this manner the training facilities are a basis for progress in military education. Their importance is pronounced under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, particularly since the 13th BCP Congress which designated scientific and technical progress as a key problem in our development.

The reflecting of the scientific and technical revolution on military affairs has brought about qualitative changes in the demands on the military personnel and hence in the sphere of military education. As experience from exercises as well as local wars has shown, the main feature in the development of military affairs at present and in the future will be the massed employment of electronic information equipment. Other important promising areas which change the nature of armed combat are the introduction of modern instruments and devices, robots and manipulators and automated control systems in the armed forces.

The military personnel which we are presently training will determine the army's appearance in the year 2000 and after it. They must possess the most modern education and military professional training which includes the thorough assimilation of electronic computer and microprocessor equipment. They must turn this equipment into a powerful accelerator of their intellect, into a means for the development of their creative potential and for increasing the effectiveness of their service activities. The realization of these demands assumes a qualitatively new level in the training and indoctrinational process and we are establishing the foundation for this in improved skills and in better curricula and programs. According to the directive of the minister of national defense and the chief of the GLPUNA [Main Political Directorate of the People's Army], one of the main conditions for achieving such a level requires the attaining of a fundamental change in the creation, improvement and maintaining of the training facilities on the basis of the most modern scientific and technical achievements. During the last training year, the most significant successes in this area were achieved by the Georgi Dimitrov VNVAU [Higher People's Military Artillery School] and the Georgi Benkovski VNVVU [Higher People's Air Forces School].

Under the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the Armed Services and with their aid, the military institutions of learning have commenced to carry out the mentioned important task. For greater concreteness in the assessment let us use the accepted dividing of the training facilities into two main groups which differ in terms of their functional features.

In the first group which comprises the passive or nonworking part are the training buildings, various types of field training centers, motor vehicle driving ranges, airfields, firing ranges, training workshops and other such

without their special equipment. In the second group is the active or working part of the training facilities including the training combat equipment and weapons, the training devices, laboratory equipment, sports gear, teaching aids and so forth.

An analysis of the nonworking part of the training facilities indicates that it, particularly the part built in recent years, creates comparatively good conditions for carrying out the tasks confronting the VUZ. But as important as this part may be, the training and indoctrinational capabilities of the training facilities as a whole are determined chiefly by the working part. The great diversity which distinguishes these does not make it possible to examine all the varieties of this equipment. For this reason here we will mention briefly only those which are of crucial importance for the development of the training and indoctrinational process. These include the combat training equipment and weapons, the teaching devices and particularly the trainers, simulators and electronic computer equipment, the laboratory equipment, the training workshops, the field training facilities and teaching aids.

The electronic computer equipment holds a special place among the teaching devices. Its mastery is becoming an organic part in the professional development of modern military personnel.

In recent years, much has been done to develop laboratory equipment but there is not complete room everywhere for the development of scientific research. The existing training workshops at the VUZ at the current stage provide for the training and indoctrinational process, in giving the trainees definite practical skills. But with the greater complexity of the developed models of training facilities, these shops will be unable to carry out their development.

Recently the field training facilities have been brought into conformity with the requirements of the new skill descriptions, the curricula and programs. Certainly, this does not mean that the designated facilities do not require further development and improvement.

If we make a thorough analysis of the present state of affairs in the VUZ, we would reach certain fundamental conclusions, namely: the present state of the working part of the training facilities for certain chairs in one or another area lags behind the tasks which must be carried out; secondly, it is essential to improve the scientific leadership over the development of the training facilities.

The state of the training facilities and their ability to train military personnel depend primarily upon the directions of their improvement and development and the rate at which this is carried out. Although this process is correctly focused, it is being implemented with certain weaknesses. Individual plans for the development of the training facilities have not been thought out with sufficient completeness and are not accompanied by precise design and estimate specifications. There are officials who do not have a good knowledge of the leading documents. The construction of certain projects has fallen behind. The development of modern teaching equipment, procedural

aids and programs is not always carried out with a thorough investigation into the essence of the training process and conformity to its patterns. There have been instances when the schools work in parallel on the same problem.

The resolving of a complex range of problems in training and indoctrination requires greater scientificness in leadership over the construction and development of the training facilities, the turning to a thorough examination of their state, problems and prospects. In this regard, scientifically sound forecasts and concepts must be developed which will be employed as a basis in working out and concretizing the long-range and annual plans so that they provide for the development of training facilities in anticipation of the needs of the army. It is essential to improve the information ties and cooperation between the central bodies, the Armed Services and the VUZ, between Bulgarian and Soviet military schools and the armies of the other fraternal countries on the questions of the training facilities and their employment; an interlibrary exchange must be widely employed in the nation and abroad. Efforts must be directed at establishing integrated multipurpose training centers, trainers and simulators with a high degree of electronization and automation. These should be easily adjusted depending upon changes in the equipment and the weapons, the methods of their combat employment and tactics. A system should be established and further developed for providing the VUZ with the most modern combat equipment for training officer candidates and school pupils. In the plans for scientific inventions and modernization and in the activities of the scientific research councils and the TNIM [Movement for Youth Technical and Scientific Creativity] priority should be given to the development of the training facilities at the VUZ, in seeking out the ways and means for the mass involvement of the officer candidates and pupils in building the training facilities. It is extremely necessary to create a stable and permanently operating system of reciprocal information and cooperation between the higher military schools, the BAN [Bulgarian Academy of Sciences] and other scientific institutions, civilian institutions of higher learning and production enterprises for working out the software, special equipment, local computer networks and other installations of the training facilities which are of common VUZ importance. In software activities, the efforts must be focused on creating high-quality programs, paying particular attention to their conformity with the nature and patterns of instruction and assimilation. We should not allow the introduction of a training program or a fragment without their experimentation and affirmative assessment. For this purpose, each VUZ must create expert councils of highly trained programmers, specialists and pedagogues.

Lastly, we must emphasize that only a comprehensive approach in carrying out the enumerated areas and tasks, a desire to make maximum use of science and scientific-technical progress, perspectiveness, systematicness and tenacity in work accompanied by excellent organization, planning and financial discipline will ensure the necessary conditions for a major change in the development and employment of training facilities and for specifically carrying out the high party demands in the life of the military schools.

## Interview With Artillery School Chief

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Nov 86 p 2

[Unattributed interview with Maj Gen Nayden Borimechkov, chief of the G. Dimitrov VNVAU; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Major General, the collective which you lead has rightly won first place among the higher military schools during the last academic year. Here a major role has been played by the introduction of electronic computer equipment in the training process. Would you briefly analyze the experience of its employment up to now?

[Answer] The training process is a comparatively new area for the use of electronic computer equipment and this opens up unforeseen opportunities to improve instruction and for the commander development of the officer candidates and pupils. In introducing electronic computers into the training process, we are endeavoring to achieve a congruity between the accomplishments of the scientific and technical revolution and the quality of the BNA personnel trained in the military schools.

What does an analysis show of the results obtained from the previous use of electronic computers in instruction?

Computers have entered the training and indoctrinational process as a new technical means in the established classic system of methods and organizational forms for frontal instruction oriented predominantly for the average level of the trainees. For this reason, they have been effectively employed chiefly with different types of practical exercises, where the training activities of the officer candidates and pupils have been significantly individualized (auditorium and laboratory exercises, the testing of knowledge, course designing and so forth). Over 90 percent of the software products worked out up to now are precisely for such exercises.

Another conclusion is that electronic computers provide an opportunity to put an emphasis in the training and indoctrinational work on an individual approach to the officer candidates and pupils, as factors concerning the all-round development of the abilities of future specialists through active methods based on these modern devices.

We have already gained experience in employing electronic computers for giving new knowledge. What does this show? Have there been certain weaknesses?

The results are not completely satisfactory. What are the reasons? Above all, the established system for working out the didactic and software support for these exercises as well as an absence of a unified approach and strategy for automated instruction as a system as well as in the fact that a large portion of the applied teaching programs have been worked out as a form of modules which are not interconnected with each other and with other types of instruction. And not lastly, the incomplete equipping of the available computers and their connecting to the local networks both between themselves as well as with the computers of one series.

What is the pace of developing instruction programs? After we had exhausted the easy exercises for programming, these have begun to steadily drop. In parallel with this, there has also been a definite decline in their educational effect. The basic reason is that with the deep penetration of programmed instruction, for compiling the programs of the required quality it is essential to master the programming languages with great capabilities, as well as for developing the necessary information and operational systems. This is beyond the capability of a large portion of the faculty which does not have professional training in this area.

Another factor which has a negative influence in this area is the designing and development of programs is a very labor-intensive process which requires that it be placed on a professional basis.

All that has been said up to now determines the basic range of problems which with the introduction of electronic computers into the training and indoctrinational process confront the military schools for resolution.

The most important is to pool the efforts of everyone. The program collective from the VUZ has worked out a model of an automated instruction system and the requirements for its hardware, software and didactic support.

Here there are more than a few problems. In parallel, in creating the automated instruction systems, it is essential to raise to a new quality level the elaboration of the packets of applied training programs for the individual disciplines. Special attention must be given to the didactic software of the exercises.

A large portion of the requirements for the use of electronic computers in training has already been incorporated in the improved curricula and programs. What more is required?

The training section and the chairs are investigating these problems, in creating the best organizational and didactic conditions, and in improving the quality and intensifying the training and indoctrination process.

We must not let up on our efforts in all elements of the VUZ system to provide modern electronic computers and train the personnel for their effective use.

Where must we focus our efforts? We must master new progressive forms and methods of instruction, in achieving a fundamental change in the organization and leadership of all the training and indoctrinational work and in creating the training facilities on a basis of the most recent achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Flight School Chief Interviewed

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Nov 86 p 2

[Unattributed interview with Maj Gen Dimitur Karadzhikov, chief of the G. Benkovski VNVVU; date and place of interview is not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Major General, it is true that the skies most severely test future air fighters, but we know that recently the school has introduced modern trainer systems for flight instruction. What would you comment on certain results from their employment?

[Answer] How would one describe the present stage in the development of aviation? The achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are being employed evermore widely and the design of aircraft is constantly changing and becoming more complex and at the same time so are the methods of operation and the procedures for combat employment. The control of modern aircraft and helicopters is a complex process of actions and thoughts and frequently these occur in a very limited time. This determines the need for high-quality ground training of young pilots and aviation specialists by the school.

How can we achieve such training? In developing and creating modern training facilities and saturating these with the recent scientific and technical achievements of electronization and automation which in our school are basically aviation trainers and simulators. The introduction into the training process of integrated trainer systems for instruction is an imperative of the times and conforms to the decisions of the 13th Party Congress.

The effective use of trainers makes it possible to avoid standardization in the thinking of the pilot and helps to develop creativity and initiative. In considering the capabilities of the aviation trainers to sharply increase the effectiveness of instruction, we have outlined an extensive program for their elaboration, introduction and development.

Although the program is not in a completely finished form, I feel that we have achieved good results in shortening the time for preliminary flight training with the officer candidates by around 30 percent, without reducing the quality of training. We have reduced the factors which can lead to accidents and so forth. The data and the evaluations from the command and faculty indicate that the effectiveness is obvious and significant.

In considering the growing demands on navigation support and upon the existing combat training command point, we have built a trainer for a navigator and traffic control officer. This has made it possible to solve many problems such as a prompt assessment of the air situation, the taking of effective decisions, the actual directing of the fighters to air targets, the guidance of aircraft to ground mobile and stationary targets and to landing fields, the training and drilling of operators and plotting board personnel to discover, track and transmit data concerning air targets under different conditions both with and without jamming.... The possibilities of trainers are great.

What is the benefit of a trainer? Expenditures are reduced for the basic training of officer candidate navigators and traffic control officers and fewer personnel are needed for handling the actual training. Fuel and electric power are saved. Anything else? The trainer makes it possible to

precisely observe the training procedures and program according to the requirements of the combat training courses.

We have developed a trainer which in combination with a personal computer, a tape recorder and the appropriate hardware simulates the starting up of an aircraft engine. The data for the parameters and performance are processed with a computer system. With a further improvement the trainer will provide an opportunity to drill in various actions and emergency situations. Training effectiveness is significantly increased, working time and fuel as well as engine life are saved, safety is increased, and the consequences of incorrect actions are reduced. Just imagine if the starting and testing were done directly on the aircraft.

Our efforts do not stop here. In relying on the high achievements of scientific and technical progress, we will complete what we have started. We will develop new types of specialized trainers and integrated multipurpose training centers which will be changed depending upon the aviation equipment and weaponry and methods of their combat employment.

#### Interview With Military School Chief

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Nov 86 p 2

[Unattributed interview with Col Peyu Yanchev, chief of the Vasilev Levski VNVU (Higher People's Military School); date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Colonel, would you please briefly inform us under what conditions instruction is carried out for the officer candidates at your school, how are the available training facilities employed and what are the prospects for their development and improvement?

[Answer] Of the field, barracks and laboratory training facilities, the school command and political section consider the field facilities as the leading ones. Why is this so? Because with their aid we are able to carry out the basic tasks in the field training of the officer candidates. The future officers develop the habits and abilities to control the vehicles and subunits, their fire and maneuvering in combat.

The modern field training facilities assist in simulating the external picture of combat, they create conditions for intensity and stress in work and thus instruction comes very close to the nature of modern combat.

With the labor participation of all the school personnel, a field training center has been built and this meets the requirements for the field training of the officer candidates. It is located in a mountainous, wooded terrain and includes all elements essential for the training of officer candidates. Its equipment makes it possible to carry out practical and procedural exercises in the area of tactical training for the instruction of the individual soldier, the squad and the crew, the platoon and company, and for weapons training for performing all exercises with the various types of weapons and equipment, for special tactical training and for operating wheeled and tracked combat



vehicles. At the field training center it is possible to carry out comprehensive exercises in the various types of training.

We have worked out a plan for the development and improving of the field training facilities, in endeavoring to most fully introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

At one of the sections of the center we have completed an automated control of the target field. At the end of the year, we will complete another section. We have been able to link this sector with the weapons training facility and this provides us an opportunity to conduct tactical drills, exercises and field firing with a platoon and company.

Our field training facilities are constantly being improved. We are bringing them into full accord with the new demands.

The reconstruction of the command tower has made it possible to increase the opportunities for controlling the target field. Our specialists have improved the two new panels provided us, in incorporating a new computer system in them. This makes it possible to completely program the conditions of the exercises and the firing, to record the hits and the time of the hitting of the targets and to automatically calculate the firing results of each officer candidate, platoon and company. Here the most substantial contribution has been made by officer Vladov and Engr-Capt Tsanev.

The power supply system for the facility has also been improved. Three transformer substations with equipment rooms make the weapons training facility independent from the central power supply. With the built field classrooms, the combat supply point, the road network and water supply, we have created even better conditions for conducting weapons training exercises. The capacity of the facility has been increased by 4-5 times while the expenditure of training time per subunit has been reduced to 3 times.

What will we do in the future? In order to meet the requirements of the February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee for accelerating the introduction of scientific and technical progress in the field training facilities, our efforts over the next few years will be focused on decisively improving what we have done up to now.

We will complete the loudspeaker system and the use of simulation devices on a modern technical level. By so doing we will more successfully simulate the picture of combat and increase the psychophysical tempering of the officer candidates.

At the weapons training facility we anticipate building a central command post from which we will control all sectors and create conditions for saturating the facility with equipment which will ensure great diversity in the target situation.

We have always been confronted with the question of how the field training facilities should be employed. We will focus our efforts on improving the methods of conducting the exercises by the command and faculty and we will

retrain the service personnel at the ranges in order to carry out repairs and provide trouble-free operation of the electronic computers. We will increase the concern of all the personnel for maintaining and providing conditions for the year-round use of the field training facility.

#### Interview With Naval School Chief

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Nov 86 p 2

[Unattributed interview with Rear Adm Rumen Popov, chief of the N.Y. Vaptsarov VNVMU (Higher People's Naval School); date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Rear Admiral, it is indisputable that at present as in years previous, textbooks will be one of the chief means of instruction. What would you say in this area, relying upon your own experience in the publishing activities of the Vaptsarov school?

[Answer] To a large degree the success and profundity of assimilated knowledge, along with other factors, depend to what degree the students are provided with textbooks and teaching aids and what their quality is.

In recent years, along with the qualitative growth of the published textbooks and teaching aids, there has been a significant improvement in their quality. In addition, a large portion of the faculty at the school has gained rich experience in their specialty and in the ability to write textbooks and teaching aids.

Along with the achieved positive results, there are also many unresolved problems which hinder the publishing activities and impede the work of the faculty.

From studies which we have made in the school, we can see that the main shortcomings lie in the overburdening of the textbooks with numerous examples, with superfluous obsolete material and unnecessary facts. At the same time, due to their insufficient focusing on the main questions of the studied discipline and the dynamic development process in science, the textbooks and teaching aids are very quickly out of date. The aesthetic format is bad, and there are not enough clear diagrams, drawings and graphs. The language and style of the authors are watered down. The ideological and problematic focus in the content of the textbooks is not sufficient.

There are also other shortcomings such as the format of the textbooks and teaching aids which has become traditional and leading to excessive rotteness in the publications. In scientific information no use is made of the colored method of presentation. In most instances the publications do not consider technical and audiovisual means for visualizing the training material as well as employing computers.

What are the reasons for the committing of the enumerated shortcomings which have a strong impact on the quality of the published textbooks and teaching aids?

The reasons are numerous. The structure and content of a textbook are not discussed on the procedural level with sufficient thoroughness before the writing of it starts. The choice of reviewers is frequently made by the author himself and for this reason the reviewing of the textbooks at times is done by persons with poor skills. Other reasons include the editing of the textbooks and teaching aids and their organizing have been carried out by the authors themselves (having in mind offset editions) on the basis of formal attributes while the auxiliary technical personnel under the chairs is poorly skilled and is not used for the graphic formatting of the manuscripts. This forces the authors to perform these activities themselves and this takes up a great deal of time and ultimately reflects on the quality.

Certainly there are other reasons: discussions of already-prepared textbooks and teaching aids are not organized, there is no periodic analysis of the availability of training material for the training and indoctrinational process while the plan for the school publishing activities is drawn up with these flaws. Ultimately in the system of the VUZ there is no body which might coordinate and supervise the publishing activities of the military schools.

Another group of unsolved questions related to publishing activities involves the equipment which the publishing facilities possess as well as the quantity and skills of service personnel. With the available equipment and available personnel the publishing facilities are unable to meet the growing needs of the training and indoctrinational process. The intensification of the training and indoctrinational process and the improving of its quality require better support for it through publishing activities.

In this regard the problems have not been resolved of supplying the school with modern highly productive equipment and facilities. Measures are essential to supply the publishing facilities with materials for their activities.

Let me briefly mention libraries. In considering the requirements of the scientific and technical revolution, library activities at the school have still not become informational. Up to now the role of the library at the VUZ has come down to registering the received and distributed literature. Due to this newly received literature is very late in reaching the reader and this occurs by means of a random discovery rather than by the proposing of it by the librarian. The rapid physical aging of the library holdings is not so much a result of careless use of the books as it is the poor conditions for their storage.

In my mind these are the main problems in publishing and library activities which I trust will be solved.

[Editorial Comment]

We are far from thinking that the problems in our discussion exhaust the major question of the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical achievements into the training facilities of the VUZ. However, it is indisputable that certain of these are being successfully resolved, others are in the course of creative discussion and still others require intervention by

superior levels. The most important thing is that everywhere the military see dependable paths for the future. We are confident that in following them there will not be numerous wanderings or unjustified halts or delays of the new.

#### Our Proposals

1. To ensure the accelerated development of automated training systems [ASO], in pooling the efforts of all the military schools. The program collective set up for this purpose is to work out a model of the system and the requirements for its hardware, software and didactic support.
2. By the permanent software of the ASO, the compiling of consumer training programs for individual courses should become a completely routine activity for the faculty.
3. The titles which are published by the Military Publishing House by authors of the VUZ should have a trade price so that they can be offered to the school graduates.
4. In creating the organization and establishment of the libraries, we must study the experience of the civilian institutions of higher learning and apply this under the conditions of the military schools.

#### Youth Creativity Movement Stressed

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 4 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Capt Spirdon Spirdonov: "On the Wavelength of the Strategic Course"]

[Text] The first such National Conference on the Problems of TNIM [Movement for Youth Technical and Scientific Creativity] completed its work 2 days ago. The debates in the sections, the shared ideas and proposals will be of substantial significance in preparing new normative documents. At present, serious practical work is required to retune the entire Komsomol organization to the wavelength of the party's strategic course approved by the 13th Congress, for qualitatively new growth in all areas and for carrying out the scientific and technical revolution.

The main thing is for the commanders, the political workers, the party and Komsomol leadership, the TNIM councils and commissions to clearly determine the movement's territory. This must be developed by spontaneous initiative "from below," it must be employed as a viable form of Komsomol self-management and aid in fully realizing every young person.

The new approaches in the organization and leadership of the movement for fostering creative thinking in young people require the retuning of the youth creative collectives as program collectives. They must become laboratories of new ideas and technologies. Qualitative changes are also essential in the style and methods of work for the TNIM councils and commissions. From procedural leadership bodies they must be focused on solving the actual

problems of youth creativity. The activities of the chairmen and secretaries require greater perspectiveness, initiative and tenacity. Full use must be made of the opportunities and authority of the administrative leaders and superiors, the professional and party leaders for broadening creative opportunities. The computer clubs established in the military schools and units must be turned into the technological basis of the movement and into a place for the generating of ideas and not merely for teaching the servicemen to operate the electronic computers.

The new stage in the TNIM also requires a new incentive system which would strengthen the role of moral and spiritual incentives without underestimating material interest. Increased demands are also placed on the information system. Why do our young creative collectives not develop such an automated system for the army? Then the opportunities for the squandering of human energy and materiel would be sharply limited.

The decision of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and the National Conference emphasizes that the true sense of technical and scientific creativity does not merely consist in the training, combat and economic effect but is in the communist indoctrination and spiritual growth of the young individual. This is why one of the most important problems to be resolved at present is to make our movement a mass one. But this requires greater attractiveness for it. How can this be done? By a fascinating leader, by a constantly improving physical plant and by the strict observance of the socialist principle for distributing the goods.

Several months remain until the 15th Komsomol Congress. It is the task of the army Komsomol organizations and societies to go to it not only with ideas but also practical deeds in reorganizing the TNIM.

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## SCINTEIA NOTES ALBANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU031617 Bucharest SCINTILA in Romania 28 Nov 86 - 5

[Unattributed article: "The National Holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] On 28 November the Albanian people celebrate the 42d anniversary of the country's liberation - a memorable event that crowns the heroic struggle of patriots and people's masses led by the communists against the occupation forces of fascist Italy and Hitlerite Germany, and an event that marked a historic turning point in the country's destiny. The victory of the people's revolution paves the way for profound socioeconomic changes and for building a new life.

Great exchanges in all areas have been achieved under AWP leadership, landlord and capitalist exploitation has been eliminated, and comprehensive socioeconomic development plans have been implemented. Overcoming the difficulties generated by economic backwardness for centuries, the Albanian people proceeded to build a national industry by utilizing the country's own natural resources. Through constant efforts, such riches as oil, natural gases, coal deposits, chroma, copper, and other ore were gradually utilized. Of great importance for the progress of industry was some years ago putting into operation the Elbasan iron and steel complex which has turned into a lever for the country's industrialization in general and for the development of machine-building specifically. Obvious changes have also taken place in agriculture, whose yields increased more than five times over in the years after the liberation. The dynamism of the Albanian economy was also confirmed by the results of the preceding 5-year plan during which industrial production increased 27 percent and agricultural yields by 12 percent.

In accordance with the decisions of the Ninth AW Congress, the economy will register new achievements in the current 5-year plan. Some 70 percent of the increase in industrial production will be ensured by making more intensive use of existing production capacities and by restructuring and expansion work.

In the spirit of the sentiments of friendship harbored for all peoples who are building the new system, the Romanian people rejoice at the achievements attained by the working people in Albania in their homeland's development.

Throughout history, relations of friendship and cooperation existed between the Romanian and Albanian peoples. These relations developed during the years of socialist construction on the basis of respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. The volume of commodity exchanges has registered important increases in the past years and further such increases are envisaged for the coming period in keeping with understandings in force, which stipulate the expansion and diversification of economic cooperation.

The development of Romanian-Albanian cooperation is in the interest of the two peoples and of strengthening friendship between themselves and it is to the benefit of the cause of peace, socialism and international cooperation.

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CSO: 2020/35

## SFRY NATIONAL DAY MARKED IN SCINTEIA ARTICLE

AU041620 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 86 p 5

[Unattributed article: "The Great National Holiday of Socialist Yugoslavia"]

[Excerpts] Today the peoples of neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia are celebrating their national holiday, namely the 43rd anniversary of the country's rebirth and transition to the shaping of a new destiny.

The relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the RCP and the LCY, as well as the understandings reached during frequent high-level talks are very important for the development of Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation. The meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito along the years have laid a sound foundation for Romanian-Yugoslav ties.

Romania and Yugoslavia are also strengthening their international cooperation. They are working for peace and disarmament, to increase the role of small and medium-sized countries and of nonaligned and developing countries, to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free area of good-neighborliness and comprehensive cooperation, and to observe each nation's right to shape its own destiny.

There is no doubt that the further development of close relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia is to the benefit of both countries and peoples and serves the general cause of socialism and peace.

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## BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO ALBANIANS--To Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana: On the 42d anniversary of Albania's liberation and of the victory of the people's revolution, we want to extend, on behalf of the Romanian people, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and on our own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for happiness to you and the Albanian people, as well as wishes for successes in your homeland's socialist construction. We are sure that the development of traditional relations of friendship and cooperation at various levels between our countries is in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Albanian peoples and with the cause of peace and understanding in the Balkans and in Europe. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania. Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania. [President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu message to Albanian counterparts Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani on Albania's national day] [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 86 p 5 AU] /9738

HASANI THANKS CEAUSESCU--I express my warm thanks for the greetings and good wishes you conveyed to me on the occasion of the SFRY national day celebrations. I recall with satisfaction my recent visit to the SR of Romania and I believe that that meeting, which was held in an atmosphere that characterizes the traditional relations between our neighboring socialist countries, made a new contribution to strengthening friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania. Sinan Hasani, SFRY president. [Message of thanks to President Nicolae Ceausescu for national day greetings from SFRY President Sinan Hasani] [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Dec 86 p 5 AU] /9738

CEAUSESCU GREETs RENOVICA--To Comrade Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Belgrade. Esteemed Comrade Renovica: On the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the republic and the 43rd anniversary of the session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, I extend to you, the LCY Central Committee, and the Yugoslav Communists and working people warm congratulations and cordial wishes for new successes in socialist construction, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian Communists and working people, and myself personally. I take this opportunity to reiterate the conviction that friendship and

cooperation between the RCP and LCY and between our two neighboring socialist countries will further register an upward course, to the benefit of and in the interest of our peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. [Cable from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to LCY President Milanko Renovica on the SFRY's National Day] [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 86 p 5 AU] /9738

ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU CABLES MIKULIC--On the SFRY's national day, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government of the SR of Romania, sent a cable to Comrade Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, in which he extends warmest congratulations and wishes for success in the socialist development of the country. At the same time the cable expresses the conviction that, on the basis of understandings reached at the highest level, the Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship and cooperation will constantly develop, in the interest of our peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 86 p 5 AU] /9738

CSO: 2020/35

## MORAL REVIVAL COUNSELED FOR NATION

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Immorality of Double Standard"]

[Text] It would be a silly fantasy to expect that once society embarks on the way to socialism, success automatically appears, everybody begins to work honestly, and all difficulties vanish if appropriate directives and decisions are adopted or proper instructions repeated. From our recent history we have learned that such foolish simplification and lack of judgment and principles can lead to subjectivism, stagnation and a loss of perspective.

Those words are harsh, yet they cost us the high price of bitter experience, and they must be always remembered. They are at the heart of a lesson which we have learned from the crisis in our party and society in the late 1960s.

Success does not materialize all by itself; it does not appear just because a particular political line has been proclaimed. It must be fought for arduously in the struggle against obsolete stereotypes, indolence, routine and other negative phenomena. That is far from simple. All committed, tireless, and creative people can confirm that it is difficult to change the mindset of individuals who refuse to be bothered with any problems and who do not feel responsible for anything and for anybody. Committed people will confirm how hard it is to insist that relevant issues be discussed publicly in the presence of our working people and not behind closed office doors. Some people think that enforcement of the decisions proclaimed by the 17th Congress may be used as a topic for a short-term campaign in which it is allegedly enough to express support for the party's policy, to specify "measures for its fulfillment," and then without any further ado, to bury those measures on the bottom of a drawer.

Such people are motivated by totally egoistic interests and by determination to fulfill them, regardless of everybody else's needs. Awareness of their public duty, integrity, loyalty, honest work, and the sense of justice and modesty--concepts inherent in the principles of socialist ethics--mean very little to them.

Of course, some people are of much coarser grit. Firmly implanted in their minds is the maxim: "Those who do not steal from the state deprive their

own family." And so, true to their bourgeois character, they steal, speculate, cheat and amass property. They worship things and nothing but things. As a rule, sooner or later such thieves find themselves in the court as defendants. We resent and condemn their deeds.

However, immoral acts cannot always be specified in articles of law. Immoral acts and deeds have many other nuances and forms which at first glance may seem inconspicuous and sometimes completely hidden--hidden in the sense that such phenomena have often been accepted in our consciousness as "commonplace," that we have become "accustomed" to them, and that they seem "everyday occurrences." Their danger, and let us add, their malignancy stem from precisely such attitudes.

Many individuals see hardly any harm in being offered some "token" of respect due to their official status which they personally do not deserve and which usually comes not from the donor's own pocket but from public funds. Some people consider it normal that a contractor may get an order only if he pays a kickback for what is called "socialist consideration." Some individuals commit premeditated blackmail--if you don't give me this or that amount of money, you won't get the goods you need.

Some managers consider it normal that for their private celebrations "well-wishers" from near and far do not bring them some small token but presents whose value is almost equal to a lottery jackpot. Of course, in some cases corrupt machinations follow a precise plan. Thus, "small tokens" are given as expressions of "respect" to various so called deserving and useful officials. Some JZD [unified agricultural cooperative] chairmen make the rounds of district institutions delivering potatoes and other produce grown in cooperative fields, etc. Not many officials to whom such presents are offered decline them. Even fewer of them show outrage at such effrontery and refuse to accept the bribe, although everybody, regardless of their social status, should do the same.

Some people may object: these are trifles that socialism will never squash; what is so terrible about that? Nevertheless, from such a conciliatory standpoint it is but a tiny step to accepting the theory of a "double standard" which uses one yardstick for the public, superiors and colleagues and another for one's private life and family.

Every rational person will immediately realize that this is no morality in the true sense of the word but morality turned upside down--unethical, immoral conduct. As the saying goes: "They are preaching water but drinking wine." The life and work of such individuals disagrees with their frequent proclamations at meetings. Their deeds do not match their words. Such hypocrites may pontificate about the necessity to strengthen socialist ethics, laws and discipline, but their deeds are something else. This is a serious matter, and let us add, it becomes even more serious if party members act this way.

Almost 70 years ago V.I. Lenin wrote: "When the old society dies, its corpse cannot be laid out in a coffin and buried in a grave. It starts to decompose in our midst; it rots and contaminates us."

These very appropriate words confirm the importance of the struggle for socialist morality.

For us Klement Gottwald's legacy also remains timely: "Let us guard our party's moral purity like the apple of our eye, and wherever some contamination occurs, we must stop it, and let the chips fall where they may."

Indeed, it is not enough to disclose immoral acts and do nothing about them. The proper step is to condemn such abuses courageously, vigorously and consistently. Neither is it correct to wag a finger in warning and to sermonize; those who contravene our party's statutes must be made accountable. Many party officials and organizations are taking action, as confirmed by numerous cases of party disciplinary proceedings, some of which may end with expulsion from the party. All those who act in contradiction to the laws of our republic and to socialist ethics must be called to responsibility. Our whole party and an absolute majority of our people understand and support such resolute measures.

However, what is most important? What is the main link in the chain that we must grip? It is systematic, daily educational work. Nevertheless, it must be understood that by education we do not mean lectures, courses and training alone, but above all, lessons taught by personal example--example set by persons whom our society follows as leaders.

No one is born with an inherent moral code; everybody must learn it from infancy to maturity. The determinant here is the environment in which one lives and works. There are many good work teams in enterprises, agricultural cooperatives, construction offices and research laboratories which discuss problems candidly, not mincing words, and which respect objective criticism and self-criticism as the most effective means of social progress and powerful restraints against--to borrow a poet's expression--"the enemy within us," against the petty bourgeois character and against opportunism in daily life.

Such teams respect most of all such criteria as integrity, honesty, responsible discharge of duty, and team spirit. For such teams morality is not an unknown term; its meaning is quite specific. That is what this whole issue is about--restoration of a wholesome moral atmosphere everywhere, in every place of work, in every team.

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## KRENZ SPEECH CLOSES CC, LOCAL OFFICIALS' CONFERENCE

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25-26 Oct 86 p 5

[Article datelined ND Berlin: "The Citizens' Staunch Confidence in the Socialist State--Egon Krenz on the Local Assemblies' Execution of the 11th Party Congress Resolutions"]

[Text] The conference the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers held with the chairmen of the kreis councils and chief mayors ended on Friday [24 Oct 86] in Berlin. The closing speech was given by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. He defined the conference as a great creative and progressive exchange of experience on the successful implementation of the 11th SED Congress resolutions in the towns and communities--together with the citizens and for their benefit.

The 2-day conference, held in the People's Chamber building, was attended by the members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Werner Krolikowski and Alfred Neumann, first deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate, chairman of the State Planning Commission, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, other members of the Council of Ministers, department chiefs of the SED Central Committee, and the chairmen of the bezirk councils.

Friday morning the conference continued through discussions in 13 working teams emphasizing an experience exchange and performance comparison on territorial economic growth and the further improvement of the citizens' working and living conditions. Results of a close civic socialist communal policy also were subject of experience reports from the Jena city council and the kreis councils of Werdau, Demmin, and Torgau, presented to the plenum.

Every day since the 11th party congress had proven the relevance and vitality of its resolutions, Egon Krenz affirmed at the start of his statements. It was shown every day how words agreed with deeds in the way our Marxist-Leninist party was carrying on and how the close relationship of trust between the party and the people was deepening. The speaker referred to the 2nd Central Committee plenum, where Erich Honecker had affirmed: "It is being understood everywhere that the domestic and foreign policy issued by our 11th party congress has set higher criteria for all our efforts."

## Territorial Projects To Be Staked Out With an Eye to the Year 2000

That remark also concerned the activity of the local state organs. The kreis and bezirk councils were able and willing fully to assume their higher responsibility in a qualitatively new phase of the shaping of the developed socialist society. That, as one knew, implied an understanding for that our social and economic projects were increasingly linked with decisions greatly transcending the next day. Their political, social, and territorial implications would have to be taken into account already with a view to the year 2000, Egon Krenz emphasized.

The speaker underscored the benefit and great chances inherent in the organic connection between central state management and planning and the local initiative. The conference had brought out once again how much the further development and perfection of socialist democracy determined the main trend in which the socialist state was developing. "The fruits of our labor confirm that in our age of tremendous productive forces development, democratic centralism, the tested foundation for the efforts of the socialist state power, has lost none of its relevance but, on the contrary, gained further importance," Egon Krenz asserted. The dialectical interaction inherent in this principle between the mandatory quotas assigned by the state and the massive initiatives for their fulfilment was a basic prerequisite for dealing with the communal policy tasks.

As the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, had underscored in his speech, also the central state organs had been challenged in this context in that bezirk council direction was strengthened, the efforts had become more long-range, the tasks decided on were being more effectively controlled, and the best experiences were more rapidly being generalized.

"Through the overwhelming endorsement of our policy for the benefit of the people during the 8 June elections this year, the 11th party congress resolutions became the government program," Egon Krenz asserted. "We have been given the mission to guard with the greatest responsibility the relationship of trust between the party, the state, and the people and further consolidate it day after day in line with the proven principle: 'Share our work, our planning, our governing!'" That was the crucial prerequisite for the political stability of our workers and farmers power, our dynamic economic development, and our carrying on the course of our united economic and social policies.

The speaker commented on an experience familiar to our citizens for more than one and a half decades: Our course of the main task with its united economic and social policies strengthens socialism and bolsters peace. At once the citizens know that that is the primary condition for our successfully carrying on our policy for the good of the people and that it requires the dedication of everybody. That was attested to by the manner in which our people looked at their jobs as the battleground for peace and the manner in which they are coming up with top accomplishments through socialist competition.

Our state's search for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism was firmly integrated in the great socialist peace program, an active element toward

enforcing the fraternal socialist countries' coordinated peace policy, Egon Krenz remarked. The Soviet Union's comprehensive disarmament proposals, which leave aside no type of weapons, include the heaven and the earth, and want to rid our planet of all atomic weapons by the year 2000, the USSR's exemplary moratorium--all that had benefited the worldwide realization that socialism and peace belonged together.

The USSR's constructive and bold approach to solving mankind's vital problems--as expressed once again in the stance Mikhail Gorbachev took in the Icelandic capital--all that had received our full endorsement. As the position taken by our Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers on the Reykjavik conference underscored, we firmly stand by the side of the Soviet Union, the might and radiating strength of which, the speaker affirmed, were the most important peace factor in our time.

Then Egon Krenz commented on the most recent meeting between Erich Honecker and Mikhail Gorbachev for the unveiling of the Ernst Thaelmann monument in Moscow. It had reaffirmed the resolve further to strengthen the deep friendship and all-round cooperation between our Marxist-Leninist parties and our two states. The fraternal bond between the GDR and the USSR is a great revolutionary accomplishment of our two peoples. In Ernst Thaelmann's spirit we are reinforcing it through our achievements in strengthening socialism on German soil and are passing it on from generation to generation.

It was the business of the GDR to bolster the worldwide positions of socialism and peace through its domestic and foreign policy. That also had been impressively demonstrated through Erich Honecker's trip to Korea, China, and Mongolia.

The Meaning of Our Efforts Lies in Safeguarding Peace and in Public Prosperity

"The meaning of our efforts lies in safeguarding peace and in public prosperity," Egon Krenz announced. Successful communal development was of great importance to it. The city and city-district, the community, the locality--that was where the citizen was at home properly speaking. There their social interaction was taking place, our alliance policy was being practiced under ordinary conditions. There, in their home territories, the people experience every day the political consequences of our workers and farmers power through guaranteed jobs and social security, free educational opportunities for all specially promoting the growing generation, with fine medical care and responsible old-age care. At the same time, of course, the citizens there also are running up against ordinary manifestations that have not been straightened out as yet and therefore demand a special attention from the state leadership.

The conference had confirmed the need for that each state functionary keeps in constant dialogue with the citizens, knows their questions and problems, explains the connections of our domestic and foreign policy, prepares innovations jointly with them, treats their working and living conditions with utmost attention and never disregards--as Erich Honecker put it at the Berlin SED Bezirk delegates conference-- "that even in the era of top technologies, we still need toothbrushes, water buckets, parkas, and sheets."



Paying attention to one thing should never detract from the attention to something else. It was understood that such a working method implied working together, under SED leadership, with all the social forces in the territory, mainly with the trade unions and the socialist youth association.

Egon Krenz said it was one of the most important experiences in enforcing the law on the local people's representations that sensibly organizing the concerted efforts as between the local state organs and the combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions in the territory provides great benefit. It had been proven that the territory has become an important point of crystallization for permanently enforcing comprehensive socialist intensification so as to implement our economic strategy.

Our seeking higher production results always went hand in hand with caring for better working and living conditions, the speaker went on to say. Technical progress without social progress was no progress at all in socialism. Higher efficiency, better labor productivity and improved qualities here always proceed from the needs of the people and conform to their immediate interests. The conference therefore had emphatically focused on concluding the 1986 plan with the best results, whereby then also to establish a good premise for the 1987 plan. On how the economic plan was fulfilled and surpassed in important sectors one could tell the quality of state management. Everyone did know: Whatever strengthens our workers and farmers state benefits all communities and towns and serves each citizen's well-being.

Egon Krenz underlined the need to turn optimum experiences into a common good. It turned out to be a fundamental experience that our local state organs are meeting their responsibility in the main field of our united economic and social policy to the extent that they tap all territorial resources for the economic strategy our party laid down at the 11th party congress. More of a development and application of key technologies in all branches, sectors, and territories was of future-determining significance for ensuring stable economic growth and increasing the labor productivity, quality, and efficiency of economic management. That applied both to the centrally and locally managed economy.

From the overall strategic line the 11th party congress derived the obligation of the local state organs to boost their contribution to solving the tasks in the new phase of the economic strategy. The focal point here went to the sectors under direct local council management--mainly in agriculture, the bezirk-managed industry, bezirk and kreis-managed construction, trade and supplies, and the locally managed transportation and supply economy. The task also was to support combine and enterprise development in one's given sphere of responsibility through offering favorable territorial reproduction conditions.

#### Joint Multi-Kreis CAD/CAM Technical Centers

To cope with both tasks one would everywhere need a well prepared concept on how the 10 points in our economic strategy could be implemented in each kreis in line with given local conditions. In this connection the speaker referred to the requirement to promote in every way the already developing

relations among enterprises, institutions, and cooperatives into coordinated operations and use of computers and modern computer techniques and the elaboration of projects.

Egon Krenz further said: "High economic effects are achieved where one succeeds in turning the in-house rationalization means production into the mainstay for whole technological processes." It would be indispensable for it to set up own capacities even in medium-size and small enterprises for rationalization means production and fashion them in accordance with the new requirements. That included the use in more and more enterprises of their own microelectronic solutions for retooling as well as for the rationalization of production programs. The aim was to apply these modern technologies not only in mass production, but also in the small and medium-size production in the bezirk and kreis-managed economy and reach great economic effects.

The speaker mentioned that more and more kreises had started to use joint center facilities to bring in key technologies, especially CAD/CAM technology. Doing so, they are making use of the potentials in the territorially available large-scale enterprises and science institutions.

The new phase of the economic strategy placed higher demands on the management and planning of the social labor capacity, Egon Krenz then said. What it amounted to was a hastening of the labor productivity growth rate by making use of all relevant factors.

#### Making Good Use of the Opportunities of the Schwedt Initiative

The speaker referred to the fact that we cannot address the growing tasks by more labor. It follows that all that is left to us is to cut back jobs through most up-to-date technologies and scientific labor organization, to gain labor through a better capacity utilization of all basic assets and for having more personnel go into commerce, services, and health care. Measures like converting to shift labor or necessary job changes should always be linked with engaging in sensible and thorough discussions with the working people concerned. There was need everywhere for long-term planning for efficient job assignments and creating good social conditions, primarily also for people on shift-work and their families.

Egon Krenz called it a precept of economic reason and a requirement of the magnificent opportunities of the key technologies to push the Schwedt Initiative both in large combines and in kreis-managed enterprises and facilities.

The speaker then commented on the task assigned by the 11th party congress resolutely to carry on the rational energy use and conversion as a main source for meeting the growing energy requirements. In the locally managed sectors, energy savings must be made by 1990 at the rate of an equivalent 17 million tons of raw lignite. That made it necessary for the local councils, together with the enterprises, institutions and cooperatives, to prepare economization measures pegged concretely to the given projects and energy sources. The prerequisite for the correct approach would be that the energy processes are accurately analyzed, the requisite measures are derived from them, integrated with the annual economic plans, and placed under strict controls.

Egon Krenz referred to the 11th party congress resolution reliably to cope with increasing output while trimming specific transportation expenditures. For further rationalizing transportation and transshipment processes it was necessary to surmount still more all narrow enterprise and branch limits. This demand amounted to a complex management task for the local state organs and the transportation combines and enterprises as for all territorial economic sectors. Through supra-enterprise loading and unloading and commuter teams one now should have to apply faster everywhere the good experiences of rational transportation processes. Also in commuter and public passenger traffic one now would have to accomplish the needed efficiency growth at high grades and with smallest expenditures.

The speaker emphasized the task to reach an increasingly higher contribution to the production of high-grade consumer goods through territorial rationalization. The 11th party congress guideline on boosting the output of industrial consumer goods by 1990 to between 130 and 132 percent over that of 1985 had set new criteria for the work of the local state organs. Through the developmental conceptions for all consumer goods and primary production lines, prepared by the Ministry for District Managed Industry & Foodstuffs Industry, up to 1990, an important basis had been laid for consumer goods production in the territories. According to these conceptions, the bezirk councils should issue measures on the development of the consumer goods industry and implement them by means of all territorial resources.

#### Customer-Friendly Offers in Services

Also for supplying the population, proper as to demands, with repair and other services, Erich Honecker's reminding the local state organs at the 11th party congress, fully to use their broader elbow room for the good of the citizens was relevant. On behalf of the population it was necessary to put priorities on the development of capacities that are of immediate use, like shoe repair, photographic services, furniture repair and upholstery, the cleaning of textiles and the delivery of laundry. Egon Krenz stressed the task to develop according to demands public services and repairs of technical consumer goods.

In this context the speaker commented on the role of the crafts. Party and government resolutions intended to induce the crafts, through confident cooperation with the local state organs, to preserve, fully utilize and, if possible, expand available capacities, or in other words, to make their contribution to the people's well-being.

The measures for further enforcing our economic strategy in the territories, Egon Krenz said, were directly tied in with the protection and shaping of the natural environment.

Growing attention should continue to be given to the mass movement, "More beautiful towns and communities--join-in!" jointly with the National Front commissions. Early next year the National Council of the National Front is going to decide the objectives of the civic initiative up to 1990. The local councils should include this program for a still more beautiful appearance of town and countryside firmly in their activities.

It was undeniable, the speaker continued, that efficiency growth in production implied also the highest responsibility for an all-round protection of the values created through the industriousness of the people. Any accident, hazard, fire and any other disturbance led to losses. The growth of production funds and the introduction of the most up-to-date scientific-technical data required the highest order and safety in all economic sectors.

The speaker pointed to the 11th party congress demand that more should be done about dealing with budgets in each commune, kreis, bezirk and in the People's Chamber. Drawing the experiences of the deputies more into the treatment of the budgets would help tap still more territorial performance and efficiency reserves. Anyway, 62 percent of the local budget volume is to be covered this year by internal revenue. Nearly half of it has to come from the locally managed state-owned combines and enterprises.

Then Egon Krenz commented on the great responsibility of the local people's representations and their councils for implementing the housing construction program, the centerpiece of our party's social policy. Along with the enormous quantitative dimensions of our housing construction program, new qualitative features had been assumed in construction, precisely in the 1980's. The unity of new construction, modernization, and preserving valuable structures was being promoted more and more.

#### The Great Importance of Housing Maintenance

The speaker called the everywhere visible advances in housing construction in conjunction with the beautification of the towns and communities the work of all social forces. The local people's representations and their councils, especially also the mayors and the council chairmen, played an extremely important and meritorious role in it. On their active influence on all that happens territorially in construction and on the performance trend in the construction enterprises in their spheres of responsibility crucially depended the social effectiveness of housing construction as well as the advances achieved through the building trade in the further shaping of the socialist lifestyle and culture. It was important to use the copious means responsibly wherever improvements in housing conditions are most pressing.

Egon Krenz made a special point of the great political, social, and economic significance of taking care of the housing there is for solving the housing problem.

In this context the speaker commented on the growing importance of kreis-managed construction. Labor productivity should have to be increased in this sector through a comprehensive application of scientific-technical data, more of an in-house means of rationalization production, and the tapping of local material reserves.

It was of great political weight that in recent years most towns and kreises managed to increase their performance in housing construction repair by 10 percent annually and more. The top performance thus far came in 1985 through the modernization of 91,500 and the reconditioning of 350,000 apartments.

Still great reserves could be tapped through eliminating the unjustified considerable inequalities in the performance and efficiency levels of the various kreises and their construction enterprises.

It was necessary further to expand the state-owned kreis construction enterprises into scientific-technical centers for all the construction in the kreis. Good headway was being made wherever the council coordinated the cooperation of the technical organs involved, the municipal technical supply enterprises, and all others involved in construction activities. That pertained particularly to the planning and skilled preparation of construction measures.

Then Egon Krenz pointed out the responsibility of the state-owned housing managements or communal housing administrations and their efficient construction departments for solving the housing problem.

Commenting on the role of the local state organs in implementing the agrarian policy of the 11th party congress, Egon Krenz stressed the need to manage the unity of production boosts and village development at an ever increasing level.

The local organs should help the LPG's, VEG's, and their cooperative councils and cooperation associations in every way in enforcing the scientific-technical progress. Through combining performance comparisons with a constant exchange of optimum experiences one should surmount unjustified performance differences faster and more definitively.

The party and the government assume that all councils are preparing the 13th Farmers Congress of the GDR, convened for 21 and 22 May 1987 in Schwerin, with those ideas in mind. The draft resolution of the farmers congress would be put up for public debate early next year. It was up to the local organs to take part in organizing this grand debate.

The speaker referred to the more than 11,300 members of the agricultural and foodstuffs industry councils as a great social force for further developing our socialist democracy.

#### Pretty Villages in Which All Citizens Feel Comfortable

According to the 11th party congress, all these processes were to be managed by the kreis council in such a way that all the cooperatives, enterprises, and institutions involved in the agricultural reproduction process in the kreis could work together according to plan. Along with it, the cooperation of the local state organs, the social organizations, above all also of the VdGB [Peasant Mutual Aid Association] and the VKSK [Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders], and the village enterprises should be organized so that production intensification and the communal policy tasks could be dealt with as a whole. In the unity of agrarian and communal policy the village found secure prospects.

Egon Krenz called the development and consolidation of the political-social village community the common concern of the SED basic organizations, the

friendly parties, the local VdGB organizations, and all social forces. Together with the people's representations and the mayors, including the part-time deputy mayors in boroughs, they are working together with the citizens and in their behalf for one goal: more productive and prettier villages, in which all inhabitants feel comfortable.

In collaboration with the VdGB and the VKSK one should also further develop the indigenous initiative for boosting individual farm production, which was doing well in sensibly complementing public production.

The local state organs' responsibility for a well functioning everyday life in the towns and communities was another central point raised in the conclusion. That task embraced the constant care by the local councils for a good quality and atmosphere in the whole supply sector. The councils bore a great responsibility for the all-round development of personality in our society, for education, culture, health, recreation, and sports in the territory. And this involved permanent solutions satisfying the citizens' wishes.

As to the protection of the citizens' health and the care for their well-being, the speaker pointed out that further reserves could be tapped for medical care by a close cooperation among all health institutions, regardless of their political lines of command.

Commenting on school-policy tasks, Egon Krenz underscored that the principle of socialist youth policy, to trust youth and assign high responsibilities to it, had helped young and old to work hand in hand in the GDR. It was undeniable that the successful socialist construction and the coping with the scientific-technical revolution would be inconceivable without the unified socialist educational system. In this context the speaker pointed to the responsibility the local councils have for the working and living conditions of the teachers, the young graduates among them, for perfecting the material and spatial conditions for the educational and training process, and for closely integrating school with life. That called for high-grade polytechnical instruction.

#### Preparing the Berlin Anniversary as a Common Festival

Then Egon Krenz briefly turned to the intellectual-cultural and athletic life. One point he made among others was that year after year homeland festivals and historic anniversaries were being prepared with great initiatives in our country and becoming points of attraction for hundreds of thousands. Our ties with our socialist fatherland kept receiving new powerful impulses from our deeply rooted love for our homeland. Of special rank in this connection was the approaching 750-anniversary celebration of Berlin, festival of national importance and international radiation. As our capital is growing together with the strength of the entire republic, so we also are preparing the Berlin anniversary, energetically and rich in ideas, as a common festival.

The principle, "Everything for the people, through the people, with the people!" called for a working style of solidarity with the masses from all

civil servants, marked by substantial political ideas and expert management, the speaker emphasized in his further remarks. The 11th party congress had paid high tribute to the functionaries of our socialist state while it also explicated the demand to be made on them: "Close bonds with the working people, sincerity, determination, and justice in dealing with the people, a scientific working method, strict regard for the laws, and high state discipline."

Each chairman and each member of the council and each mayor was politically responsible for seeing to it that the deputies can use their knowledge and skills and their political and social experiences to help fulfil the communal policy tasks.

The mayors' social role as trustees of the citizens was increasing further. It should be part of the working style of each council chairman to stay in close touch with his mayors, guide them with understanding, and respond to their suggestions gained in the work they do.

The everyday work of the state organs exhibited their effort always to detect behind a citizen's petition a person with his concrete problems of life, conform with understanding to justified interests, and to remain businesslike in explaining why unjustified requests cannot be taken care of. Questions from citizens, as reflected in their petitions, are carefully analyzed and become part of concrete solution variants gathered by the state organs. Such a working style with its mass solidarity, which is not merely being proclaimed, but is practiced day by day and can be sensed by each citizen in the council chamber as in deputies' office hours, aroused a readiness for new initiatives.

"We are lucky to be taking part in an effort that is solely committed to the well-being of the people," the speaker asserted in his conclusion. "Our socialist society offers its citizens a clear perspective because only socialism can solve the great vital questions in the interest of mankind. To us it has no longer been, for a long time, a far distant, indeterminate future; it really exists here and today. The people's liberty as realized in the GDR is not only a great accomplishment, it also is the guarantee for new successes. What is to be done for it, was decided by the 11th party congress. It is our guideline, our program."

5885

CSO: 2300/100

## PPF NATIONAL APPEAL TO IMPROVE YOUTH BEHAVIOR, SPEECH

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 31 Oct 86 p 3

[Appeal to Foster Civilized Behavior and Speech, signed by the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front]

[Text] Dear Compatriots:

Over 150 years ago, Istvan Szechenyi said: "The nation lives in its language"!

Cultivation of the native language has always been a tool of progress for every people, a tool by which past traditions have linked up with the present and, one might say, forced their way into the future. At the same time, language has also been a prerequisite for the people's intellectual development, and one of the purest sources of national awareness.

Knowledge of all the peculiarities of speech, and of the community's rules of behavior, is indispensable to the joint administration of public affairs. Correct usage does not mean merely observation of the rules of grammar, but also precise and nuanced expression of thought. Without clearly communicating our thoughts, we cannot make ourselves understood or achieve mutual understanding. When we speak of the obligation to foster and protect our language, we are also speaking about our nation's future, and we regard the cultivation of speech and intercourse as entire society's joint task. We call every Hungarian citizen's attention to the atrocious usage, the declining standards of civilized behavior, and the shallowness of communication.

The PPF is urging and promoting the observation, perfection and perpetuation of the forms and norms of civilized behavior and intercourse. Therefore we request all Hungarian citizens to take care to speak and act in a civilized manner in their everyday behavior and mutual contacts.

Realization of this objective is the task of each individual, but the joint will of a society desiring good taste is necessary to make this task a general one. We invite students and working youths to join the national drive being launched by the KISZ and refrain from, respectively curtail, using coarse and obscene language among themselves and in their immediate surroundings. The schools should support this drive by all means and in every way



possible. And the home, too, should reinforce the drive's objectives, by fostering exemplary speech and behavior.

We invite adults to aid this noble aspiration of our young people, by neither setting nor tolerating bad examples on the street, at work or at home, and by backing up anyone who objects to coarse language or rude behavior. Let adults emulate the citizens who set a good example by conforming in their speech and behavior to the community's norms.

We request the directors and responsible staff members of the mass media to encourage their authors in cultivating good taste. We request public-administration officials and staff members of the state and party machinery to word their announcements, resolutions and decrees in clear, understandable and simple Hungarian, and courteously. We would like the representatives of the verbal arts to support and aid our efforts, and to reject coarse language and rude behavior.

We are convinced that our appeal expresses the views and requirements of an overwhelming majority, and feel confident that our society will identify with these aspirations that are helping to build the future.

Budapest, 30 October 1986

The National Council of the PPF

1014

CSO: 2500/59

## PRIMATE CITES ANTICHURCH STATEMENT

AU261509 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No 47, 23 Nov 86 p 4

[Staff report: "The Polish Primate in Rome"]

[Excerpts] Polish Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp visited Rome on 3-10 November and was received by the Holy Father at a private audience on 5 November.

On 6 November, the Polish primate attended a mass in St Stanislas Church and addressed Polish priests. He said among other things: "Although it is not customary, allow me at this solemn moment today to cite for you an excerpt from a publication. This excerpt represents a thesis for the Fifth Congress of the Society for the Promotion of Secular Culture: 'The implementation of the constitutional principles of the separation of church and state, of the freedom of the churches and religious associations to discharge their religious functions, and of the freedom of conscience and confession is a great humanist achievement of People's Poland. However, the implementation of these principles has become a problem in the past few years. We continue to note the efforts of some clergy to achieve domination in the sphere of culture and to subordinate a number of areas of social life to the Catholic Church's influence. One feature of this is the clergy's increased militancy in public affairs. They try to conquer education with their philosophy, to attack the lay character of public life, to exploit religion as a political force, to promote an upsurge of irrationalism and fanaticism, and to deny tolerance toward nonbelievers.'

"In our civilization and at a time when we talk about the richness of man's personality and dignity, such a thesis is an embarrassing fact, especially since it views the clergy and the Catholic Church in a decidedly negative way, which demonstrates the continuous desire to eliminate the church. And this is called tolerance, a tolerance that is in fact far from tolerating our church. Next year they want to celebrate the 80th anniversary of what must surely have been at first called the Atheist Association, but what has been called the Society for the Promotion of Secular Culture for the past 30 years. In the same year of 1987 we will hold the Eucharistic Congress."

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CSO: 2600/224

## BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS DELEGATION IN MOSCOW--A delegation of the Christian Social Association, led by Kazimierz Morawski, has ended a 3-day visit to Moscow. Talks were held with Pimen, patriarch of Moscow and all the Russians, and with the leadership of the Moscow Patriarchate's Foreign Department. An agreement on mutual cooperation signed in Moscow envisions a considerable expansion of contacts and various forms of collaboration in the social, economic, and international fields. On the last day of the visit the delegation was received by Konstantin Kharchev, chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs at the Council of Ministers. During the meeting the importance was underscored of cooperation between Polish and Soviet Christians and the Christians of other socialist countries for strengthening the unity of the socialist community and for peace. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Nov 86 LD] /9738

MOCZULSKI REFUSED EXIT VISA--Warsaw, 25 Nov (DPA)--The Polish authorities have refused an exit visa to Leszek Moczulski, leader of the nationalist movement "Confederation of Independent Poland" (KPN). Moczulski confirmed by telephone that he wanted to have medical treatment in London. After he was released from prison, doctors diagnosed a heart ailment, which might make an operation necessary. Friends in London have already prepared everything there. Moczulski said that he intends to appeal against this decision by the passport authorities. He is concerned not so much with the fact that he was now unable, as planned, to have the medical treatment, but primarily with the principle that as a Polish citizen he has the right to a passport under the Helsinki Final Act. Replying to a relevant question at a press conference in Warsaw, government Spokesman Jerzy Urban referred to the passport law, according to which the authorities can refuse a passport on important state grounds. Moczulski was released from prison in September under the amnesty. For months, the authorities have been refusing an exit visa to the writer Lothar Herbst, who wants to have an eye operation in Lubeck. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1659 GMT 25 Nov 86 LD] /8918

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES VATICAN OFFICIAL--Warsaw, 1 Dec--Deputy President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received here today Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, the papal nuncio for special assignments, newly appointed head of the group for permanent working contacts between the Holy See and the Polish Government. During the meeting the sides exchanged views on the current state of relations between the Vatican and Poland. Minister-head of the Office for Religious Affairs Adam Lopatka and Undersecretary of State at the Foreign Ministry Tadeusz Olechowski participated in the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 1 Dec 86 LD] /9738

## SCINTEIA ON U.S. NONOBSERVANCE OF SALT II PROVISIONS

AU301456 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0646 GMT 30 Nov 86

["An Action Running Counter to Peace and Disarmament"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Nov (AGERPRES)--In its 30 November issue SCINTEIA runs an article under the above heading which reads:

As announced, ignoring the peoples' demands, as well as the demands of public opinion in its own country, the American Government decided that the U.S. unilaterally go beyond the limits of offensive strategic arms included in the provisions of SALT II it signed with the Soviet Union. This act runs counter to the general interests of peace and international understanding over which public opinion in Romania, the Romanian people express their deep concern and disapproval.

The decision of the American side to no longer observe the SALT II provisions is all the more regrettable as it was made after understandings in principle had been reached at the recent Icelandic summit which outlined, for the first time, the possibility of substantially reducing offensive strategic arms, concomitantly with the perspective of eliminating nuclear missiles from Europe and reaching a general accord on the cessation of nuclear tests. Under such circumstances nothing should be undertaken that could put away the chance of carrying into effect what was covenanted in principle in Reykjavik and, in that context, both sides should observe the SALT II provisions.

It is clear that the exceeding of the offensive strategic arms limits concomitantly with the 131st U.S. strategic bomber "B-52" equipped with nuclear cruise missiles becoming operational brings about an escalation of the nuclear arms race. Taking such an action that can have serious repercussions the U.S. assumes high responsibility for the cause of peace and international detente.

As is well known, Socialist Romania has consistently declared against any action that could lead to heightening international tension, has always underscored the imperative of an undelayed cessation of the so dangerous arms race, the ardent need for effective and immediate measures of disarmament,

of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, which should open the prospects of removing the nightmare of an atomic catastrophe, of building a world of peace and cooperation among all nations.

These principled stances were most clearly reiterated in President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech to the great civic rally held in Bucharest on the eve of the 23 November referendum. Stressing once again that a completely new situation had been created on an international plane following the existence of nuclear weapons which, if used, can annihilate life on our planet, the RCP general secretary and president of the republic showed: under the current international circumstances, nothing can be more important than a passage to tangible disarmament actions, the adoption of measures which should lead to freeing mankind from the threat of a devastating nuclear war. Everything possible should be done to stop the arms race, nuclear arms race in the first place, for disarmament, to ensure peace, all peoples' and individuals vital right to existence, to freedom, life and peace.

Hence, one may justifiably ask: as long as each side has sufficient nuclear weapons to destroy mankind as a whole several times over, as long as both sides share the opinion that in a nuclear conflict there can be no victor, why should other means of destruction be added to the existing arsenals? Such an act as that taken by the U.S. Administration of making operational another means of destruction provided with nuclear warhead runs counter to the peoples' expectation that in the international year of peace real measures be adopted for the halting of the spiralling arms race and the safeguarding of life on our planet--the fundamental problem of our time.

This also explains the multifarious reactions of anxiety and disapproval all over the world including U.S. allies and some American political circles warning that such a decision will bear negatively on the conclusion of accords on the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament.

As the Romanian head of state has reiterated these days, mankind's foremost interests require a new approach to the ways of solving world problems, and an undelayed passage to concrete actions for disarmament, while the U.S. Administration should ponder over the measures it has taken and act realistically in the interests of disarmament and peace.

The Romanian people expresses its hope that reason will triumph, that no effort will be spared to prevent the escalation of the arms race and reach appropriate understandings on disarmament which should harmonize with mankind's expectations of living in a world freed from the nightmare of destruction, a world of peace, security and cooperation.

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CSO: 2020/36

POLITICS

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO AKEL LEADER ON ANNIVERSARY

AU041616 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Nov 86 p 5

[Cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of Working People--AKEL--of Cyprus on the 60th anniversary of the party]

[Text] To Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou, secretary general of Restorative Party of the Working People--AKEL--of Cyprus.

On the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Communist Party of Cyprus and continuator of which is the Progressive Party of the Working People--AKEL, I want to extend, on behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf, warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations to you and to all party members and militants.

The Romanian Communists and all our people are following with keen interest and sentiments of solidarity the struggle waged by the Restorative Party of the Working People--AKEL--of Cyprus to solve the Cypriot problem by political means and negotiations on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, and to ensure the peaceful and democratic coexistence of the two communities. We are also in solidarity with the sustained activity of AKEL aimed at defending the basic interests of the working people and at promoting the aspirations for independence, social progress, democracy, and peace of the friendly Cypriot people.

We express the conviction that relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our parties will continue to strengthen and develop in the spirit of equality, esteem, and mutual respect and to the benefit of friendship and cooperation between our countries' peoples and to the benefit of the cause of socialism progress, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Dear Comrade Papaioannou, on this festive occasion, I extend to you and to the whole party wishes for new successes in the activity you are carrying out for the benefit of and in the interest of the Cypriot people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

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CSO: 2020/36

## ORTHODOX CHURCH MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU290531 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Nov 86 p 5

[Romanian Orthodox Church Synod message to President Nicolae Ceausescu in connection with the election of Teoctist Arapasu as patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church]

[Text] Gathered in a working meeting on 9 November 1986 for the canonical examination by the Church Electoral Collegium of the Titular of the vacant see of patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, the Romanian Orthodox Church Synod is turning its thoughts with boundless love and profound recognition to you, much esteemed Mr President Nicolae Ceausescu, founder of modern Romania and here among the heroes of our nation, to express, on this solemn occasion, sentiments of great respect and special esteem for the activity you are carrying out with wisdom, courage, and exemplary devotion in the service of the great work of raising the homeland to new heights of civilization and progress and for the contribution of exceptional importance you have made to defending peace and the life and quietude of peoples and to solving the great problems confronting mankind today.

By electing the Metropolitan of Moldavia and Suceava, Teoctist Arapasu, as patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, the Church Electoral Collegium is convinced that it has performed an act of responsibility and expresses the belief that the clergy and the believers throughout our country shall be guided in the spirit of love and fraternity in work, of respect for the memory of our predecessors, and of devotion to our socialist homeland's prosperity. With these sentiments, which are unanimously shared by the sons of our church, we want to express thanks from the bottom of our hearts to you, much esteemed Mr President, for the atmosphere of broad religious freedom we enjoy and in which we are carrying out our activity and we want to assure you that we are firmly determined to be up to the great era of creativity, construction, and progress to which, with recognition and pride, the people have given your beloved name.

In most highly valuing our state's overall domestic and foreign policy, the principles of which permeated with deep humanism, were again and vigorously asserted in the memorable speech you recently gave at the Grand National Assembly session, we express the determination to most firmly support Romania's generous initiatives aimed at halting the arms race, eliminating

nuclear weapons and all weapons, and at the triumph of peace and reason throughout the world. Responding from the bottom of our hearts to the fervent call on the people, we will voice a firm YES at the upcoming referendum regarding the unilateral five percent cut in troops, weapons, and military expenditures by our country.

Inspired by these thoughts we assure you, much esteemed and beloved Mr President Nicolae Ceausescu, that the hierarchs, the clergy, and the believers of the Romanian Orthodox Church, like all our industrious people, will rally around you and, with fervent love and devotion, will join you in your efforts to ensure our homeland's prosperity and independence and aimed at peace, understanding, and cooperation among all peoples throughout the world.

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CSO: 2020/36



POLITICS

ROMANIA

RCP CC CABLES TOGOLESE PARTY CONGRESS

AU101322 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Dec 86 p 5

[Cable sent by RCP Central Committee to Fourth Congress of the Rally of the Togolese People]

[Text] To the Fourth Congress of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT],  
Lome

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend warm friendly greetings to the participants in the Fourth RPT Congress, together with the expression of our deep sentiments of militant solidarity.

The Romanian Communists and people follow with great friendship and rejoice at the successes achieved by your people under RPT leadership in the struggle to strengthen national unity and consolidate revolutionary achievements on the road to progress, democracy, and prosperity.

Positive relations of friendship and cooperation have been established and are developing between our parties, countries, and peoples marked by the meetings, talks, and understandings concluded in Bucharest between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT and president of the Republic of Togo, and we want to express our trust that these relations will constantly expand and diversify at various levels, to the benefit of our peoples and of the cause of peace and international understanding.

We wish you complete success in your congress proceedings and in implementing the decisions you will adopt, aimed at achieving renewing transformations, at consolidating freedom, national independence, and at ensuring the happiness and well-being of the Togolese people.

RCP Central Committee.

/9738

CSO: 2020/36

## BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT--To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola--Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda. The 11th anniversary of the proclamation of state independence of the People's Republic of Angola affords me the pleasant opportunity to extend warm congratulations and best wishes. I want to express the conviction that, in the spirit of what has been agreed upon during our meetings, the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our parties and peoples will develop more and more to the benefit of the Romanian and Angolan peoples and the cause of peace, national independence, cooperation, and understanding in the world. I wish you much good health and personal happiness, as well as peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Angolan people. Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of SR of Romania. [Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on national day of Angola] [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 86 p 4 AU] /9738

PALESTINIAN EXHIBITION IN BUCHAREST--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9 Dec--An exhibition on "Palestinian Handicraft, Photographs and Posters" bespeaking the Palestinian people's artistic concerns and aspirations for freedom opened in Bucharest on 9 December. Ibrahim Tamim [name as received], the Palestine Liberation Organization's deputy permanent envoy to Bucharest, and members of the diplomatic corps were present. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 9 Dec 86 AU] /9738

POPESCU DELEGATION VISITS USSR--A delegation of the Party Academy for Socio-political Instruction attached to the RCP Central Committee led by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and rector of the academy, visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee. During the visit the delegation met and conducted talks in Moscow with the teaching staff of the Academy of Social Sciences of the USSR, with the managements of the Institute for Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee and of the V.I. Lenin Institute for Social Sciences, and in Novosibirsk with the management of the Interregional Higher Party School and of the Institutes for Humanistic Sciences and Economic Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences. At the end of the visit, Comrade Dumitru Popescu met with G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Committee. During the talk, the two sides discussed questions concerning the training of party and state cadres and of management cadres from the economy, as well as aspects of scientific research in the area of social sciences in the two countries. They also stressed the importance of continuing the exchange of experience and cooperation in those areas between the RCP and the CPSU in the spirit of comradely relations between the two parties and of understandings reached during summit meetings. [Text]  
[Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 86 p 6 AU] /9738

EARTH 'TREMOR'--Bucharest, 17 Dec (AGERPRES)--The Center of Earth Physics and Seismology announces: On 17 December, 1986 at 0034 hours and 16 seconds a 4.2 (Richter scale) tremor occurred in the Vrancea region at a depth of 140 km. In the central zone the earthquake measured IV-V Mercali degrees. It was felt in Bucharest with III to IV Mercali degrees. No material damages. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1558 GMT 17 Dec 86 AU] /9738

CEAUSESCU CABLES PDRY LEADERS--To Comrade 'Ali Salim al-Beidh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, and Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY. On the 19th anniversary of the proclamation of independence--the national holiday of the PDRY--I take particular pleasure in extending warm comradely greetings and most sincere congratulations. I want to express the conviction that relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the PDRY will continue to develop and deepen to the benefit of the two friendly peoples and the cause of peace and international cooperation. I also want to convey best wishes to good health, personal happiness, and complete success in your activity dedicated to prosperity and to strengthening the independence and sovereignty of the PDRY. Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania. [Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to 'Ali Salim al-Beidh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, and Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on national day] [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Nov 86 p 5 AU] /9738

CSO: 2020/36

## IVEZAJ CASE, HUMAN RIGHTS, ARTICLE 133 DISCUSSED

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 86 pp 12-13

[Article by Djuro Zagorac: "Human Freedoms: The Wrestling Over Rights"]

[Text] A certain Pjetor Ivezaj, a 30-year-old Yugoslav of Albanian nationality, left our country back in 1972 and settled permanently in the United States. In the meantime Ivezaj took American citizenship in addition to our own, and this summer he wanted to visit his relatives and "have a bit of a vacation" in his homeland. However, the authorities arrested him in the train station and soon established that in his new homeland he has been engaged in business and activities directed against his old homeland, and that since 1978 he has been a member of the Albanian-American organization which is headed by Gazmend Zajmi, former rector of Pristina University and whose struggle is aimed at annexation of Kosovo to Albania. It was also established and proven that he has participated in several anti-Yugoslav demonstrations and in a number of American cities.

For quite a bit of things such as this, then, the District Court in Titograd last month convicted Ivezaj and sentenced him to 7 years in prison. Immense publicity was given in America to his arrest and trial, and in the end a fascinating legal entanglement came about. The American specialists asserted that under international law and a convention between the two countries our court cannot try their citizen for acts which the person concerned committed in the United States and which are not punishable under the law of that country. The court in Titograd, however, took the view that Pjetor Ivezaj is a Yugoslav national (he never requested not to be) and that he committed the crime of "association with the purpose of conducting hostile activities against the SFRY." The trial and "Ivezaj case" have been dramatized to the point where certain "proud" Americans have demanded "economic revenge" on Yugoslavia, that its status of "most favored nation" in mutual trade be taken away. Our judicial authorities which have jurisdiction here and which have conducted the case have shown a determination to defend their decision even in the face of the broadest international public.

The "Ivezaj case," that legal entanglement, was recently terminated by the SFRY State Presidency. Exercising its constitutional right, it vacated the verdict and in this way actually pardoned this Yugoslav-American citizen. It is a widespread opinion that our State Presidency acted wisely and by acting

in good time calmed various passions, among them some which had been unnecessarily worked up. Yet similar legal complications will not disappear by virtue of this act.

#### Unwelcome Guest

In connection with the recent enactment of the law under which work organizations in the tourist industry may lease their facilities to foreigners on a long-term basis, warnings were issued by delegates that there could be a case in practice where unwelcome individuals could "take up residence in our house," members of various emigre groups not only of Yugoslav origin, but also of other origin and of other ideologies.

It should be assumed that in future there will be still more "guests" like this Ivezaj and that the competent authorities and also citizens must be prepared for this. There do exist methods of successful defense, and that in the spirit of international law. Yugoslavia has borders which are the easiest to cross of all the borders of members of the United Nations, and this superiority should not be diminished; the additional dangers must simply be adjusted to in good time and permanently kept in mind. It is in this context that we should look at all the possible wrestling matches over human rights which have been a current topicality by the current Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The most serious charges against our country for the violation of human rights, those proclaimed by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Man, have been leveled by the organization called Amnesty International, which even now is attempting to prove its assertion on the basis of several convicted persons (Paraga, Seselj, Mijanovic...), the Criminal Code, and judicial practice. In its references to particular individuals its purpose is to give the impression that conditions for political prisoners in our prisons are inhumane and cruel (especially toward Albanians and Muslims), that those charged with political activities were not given the same legal treatment from one republic or province to another, and that the legal provision on the so-called verbal crime are unacceptable and contrary to the UN Charter and certain conventions of the UN. The report of that organization for 1984 even cites the assertion (the reference is to the testimony of Vladimir Dedijer) that Josip Broz Tito proposed that the legal provision on the "verbal crime" be deleted, but that the responsible officials of the republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina were the most persistent and vociferous in defending its retention.

Along with Article 133 of the Federal Criminal Code, our legal experts have also provided their commentary, according to which when propaganda becomes the means of offending or threatening social values, when it becomes an impetus for committing violence and other attacks on man and his community, when, then, the right to the freedom of thought and choice is abused, it ceases to be a manner of free expression of ideas and positions and is transformed into a danger to society and criminal activity. They go on to say that all countries therefore have certain forms of propaganda which represent a crime, while warmongering and propaganda whose purpose is to disseminate disinformation which could alter relations among states are prohibited. What is shown

by the most recent figures as to how judicial authorities have been applying this article in practice?

In the first 6 months of this year 74 persons were charged with a crime under Article 133 of the Federal Criminal Code. Prosecutors' offices have over that same time filed indictments against 50 of them. Only a forecast can be made as to the final (numerical) outcome of those trials. By comparison with the previous practice, in the judgment of the courts prosecutors' offices have been unable to prove the guilt of about 10 percent of those indicted. These three seemingly very "independent" statistical figures, when they are thoroughly compared and analyzed individually, reveal, however, judicial practice in any country, including our own, and this certainly places among those with a high level of democracy and respect for basic human rights. After all, if the percentage of criminal charges rejected is higher than 30 percent (in certain republics it ranges even above 70 percent), and if 10 percent of the verdicts are for acquittal, then this is the best evidence that judicial and other authorities are operating according to the law rather than according to dictate, that innocence actually can be proven, and that legal rights can be exercised.

As for practice in our various sociopolitical communities, here are the figures for the first 6 months of this year: the highest number of persons indicted was in the Province of Kosovo--32, there were 7 in Croatia, 6 in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 4 in Serbia proper, and 1 person in Vojvodina. There were no persons indicted on this basis in the 1st half of the year in Slovenia, Macedonia, and Montenegro.

What Should Be Changed?

In any case, the provisions of Article 133 of the Criminal Code, hostile propaganda, and "verbal crimes" as a whole have been discussed in numerous professional and other meetings. There are specialists, not all of them in the judicial system, who think that we have become so "mature" and bound up with the rest of the world that we do not even need this legal protection at all. This demand has been supported by the participants in the last congress of Yugoslav writers. Yet there are also persons of different persuasion who seek their point of support in our reality and who persuasively argue that a "loaded" and "strong" word in our country is still a danger that exceeds the power of cold steel and firearms and that this is not a time for us to play around.

Under those conditions proposals are being prepared to amend the Federal Criminal Code. They include proposals for amendment of the notorious Article 133. What even its greatest defenders agree on is that this provision should be modified and refined on behalf of the most emphatic "precision." It remains to be seen what the attitude of the delegates in the SFRY Assembly will be toward this article of the law and everything that accompanies it.

Semiannual figures on total political crimes in our country have also been broken down, and here is what the statistics say: 319 persons were charged with political crimes, 4.6 percent more than in the first 6 months of 1985. What brought about this increase?

The increase in the number of political charges occurred exclusively because of the counterrevolutionary events and activities taking place in our Province of Kosovo. A sizable number of organizers and members of hostile organizations were detected in the province. There were 97 persons charged with the crime of association for the purpose of hostile activity (Article 136), as against 9 over the same period of last year. Or still more precisely: it is a question here of members of the organization Marxist-Leninists of Kosovo and the Movement for an Albanian Socialist Republic in Yugoslavia, and these are groups formed over the period between 1982 and 1985. A certain increase in the number of persons charged with political crimes was also recorded in Serbia proper: in Slovenia and Macedonia it remained by and large at the level of last year, while in the other republics and Vojvodina there was an appreciable drop in the number of activists whose advocacy came into conflict with the Criminal Code. This reduction was 77:107 in Croatia and 28:42 in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The statistical survey also shows the ethnic and social composition of those charged with impermissible political acts. Albanians represented by far the largest number in the ethnic breakdown--195, while there were the fewest Macedonians--1. The social composition is perhaps more interesting than the ethnic composition (as far as the events in Kosovo are concerned), and here is what it shows: the largest number were workers--107. In second place were secondary and university students, and intellectuals were only in third place.

There is no socialism without democracy we proclaimed when we adopted the first constitution of the new Yugoslavia. There is never too much democracy for human freedom, and they need to be fought for permanently and the forms of democracy improved. That is why we should not be irritated and oversensitive to warnings made within the country and outside when they contribute to realization of these democratic ideals of ours, even though they may take the form of accusations. After all reality is such that anyone who wishes to can check on the spot (and indeed even in the prisons) as to how the laws are enforced in our country and what sort of laws they are. We truly do not have reasons to blush and hide because of any legal provision even before the greatest democrats and humanists in the world. Along with everything else our country also has the Declaration on Rights of Man (adopted and promulgated on 10 December 1948), and an effort has been made so that it be "disseminated, displayed, read, and explained, especially in the schools and other institutions for upbringing and training...."

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CSO: 2800/75

## OFFICIAL DEFENDS ZAGREB ATHLETIC GAMES

[Editorial report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian carries in the 22-23 Nov issue on page 6 an interview with Vladimir Pezo, head of the organizing committee of the Zagreb Univerzijada, the international student athletic games to be held in Zagreb in the summer of 1987, which attempts to dispel "untruths" and doubts which have been circulating regarding the games. Noting that Zagreb has become one large construction site in preparation for the 7,000 athletes expected to participate from 110 countries, BORBA says that some doubts have been expressed that the games will be of advantage to Zagreb and Yugoslavia: "Why do we need it, whose Univerzijada is Yugoslavia and the organizer is Zagreb with nine other Croatian cities. In addition to our funds, he says, financing comes from various SIZ (self-management community of interest) organizations for education, physical education, recreation, as well as the budget of Zagreb, the economy, federal funds, and contributions from citizens and work organizations. About 35 billion dinars have been earmarked for constructing athletic and lodging facilities, including a new hotel which will be a permanent student facility, as well as a number of athletic centers, an enclosed swimming pool, and other sport and recreation centers in Zagreb and the other cities.

BORBA says, "Nevertheless, one still feels a certain resistance by citizens when the Unvierszijada is mentioned." Pezo, defending the project, specifies the number of people engaged in it, and especially their salaries, refuting the "untruths" that they are paid "enormous personal incomes" and that many mistakes and extravagances have been committed.

/7358

CSO: 2800/85



## BRIEFS

**PRIEST SENTENCED**--On 19 November 1986 the Sinj Opstina court sentenced Petar Solic a priest in the Split-Makarska archbishopric working at the Split theological seminary, to 6 months in prison with a suspended sentence of 2 years. He was accused of speaking against atheism and saying that believers were second-class citizens, at a church in Sinj in 1985. [Excerpt] [Zagreb GLAS KONCILA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Nov 86 p 10] /7358

**KOSOVO EDUCATIONAL HEAD**--The Serbian Republic Executive Council issued 17 Conclusions on 10 November proposing changes, new measures, and closer cooperation in regarding to schooling in Kosovo. The Conclusions are aimed toward eliminating teachers who could be manipulated by politicized youth, and removing the sources of nationalistic propaganda in cultural education. The 10 November 1986 issue of JEDINSTVO [the Pristina Serbian-language daily] said: "Often mentioned in the process of ideological differentiation are the names of people who were at the head of Kosovo educational organs before the counter-revolutionary demonstrations of Albanian separatists and are still in these positions today. Concretely, it is a question of the responsibility of Ismet Dahirij who is still head of the Kosovo Educational Council. He directed the highest educational organ in the province at the time of the massive "imports" of textbooks and other books from Albania. He was recently nominated for a high merit award in Kosovo. According to Ejup Hamiti, president of the Kosovo Committee for Culture, however, the contents of the article in JEDINSTVO are largely inaccurate, Dahirij was not to blame for importing textbooks from Albania, and unacceptable ideological views are being falsely attributed to him. Nevertheless, the question of his moral responsibility is important and [this affair] shows the difficulty in implementing the Conclusions, considering the disagreements between those who proposed them and the ineffectiveness of those to whom the Conclusions pertain. [Belgrade KOMUNIST in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 86 pp 3-4] /7358

CSO: 2800/85

## POLITBURO TRIES TO LIMIT SPREAD OF ALCOHOLISM

Sofia ZDRAVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 22 Nov 86 p 1

[BTA article: "Inside the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party"]

[Text] The Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP has discussed the issue of alcohol and resolved to limit its use.

The resolution stresses that the struggle against alcoholism and endorsement of sobriety as the norm in life have always been a constant concern of the BCP. In the years of popular power, its policy in this sphere has been formulated and implemented in a series of resolutions of the Central Committee and the government. These resolutions have clearly established the tasks and responsibilities of the various agencies and organizations to limit the use of alcohol. In keeping with this policy, important economic, social, administrative, health, educational and other measures have been introduced to abolish the conditions and situations that lead to alcohol abuse. Entire work collectives, youth brigades, grade schools, student classes and army detachments have actively adopted sober conduct.

At the same time, investigations have shown that many of the resolutions adopted to limit the production, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages have not been implemented.

Influenced by limited departmental interests and crude financial considerations, many state and business agencies and organizations have not merely failed to follow the directive to reduce the production and sale of alcoholic beverages -- they have actually encouraged an increase. The following regulations have not been observed: There is to be no budgeted increase in the plan for the sale of alcoholic beverages in the country; no new outlets for the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages are to be opened in the neighborhood of schools, army divisions, hospitals, manufacturing firms, dormitories for young people, workers and students, and brigade camps; existing outlets in the neighborhood of such establishments will be closed; alcohol will not be sold to minors and juveniles, intoxicated individuals, and drivers of motorized vehicles during work hours.

A number of public agencies and organizations, scientific, cultural and health institutes are not implementing systematic activities to educate workers, particularly the younger generation, in the spirit of sobriety. Their public-awareness and educational efforts about the harm of alcohol are mostly superficial and unconvincing, smacking of a propaganda campaign. Families, schools, health workers and managers of work collectives are not pulling their weight in this effort. Anti-alcohol publicity in the mass media is inadequate. Too many bureaucrats and business managers, youth and social workers, parents, teachers and physicians are not setting a sober example.

Mainly because of these reasons, in recent years we have seen unfavorable and disturbing trends develop in the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages. Consumption of alcoholic beverages is increasing. Of particular concern is the increase in the consumption of high-proof liquors. The number of heavy drinkers is increasing, as is the number of diseases due to alcoholism. Alcoholism as a way of life and abuse of alcohol for a variety of reasons are gaining ground. Most disturbing is the spread of alcohol consumption among young people.

These negative phenomena, particularly the consumption of liquor, are foreign to the nature and traditions of our people.

The interests of the country, of every family and every citizen, demand that we wage an uncompromising struggle against alcoholism and drunkenness, that we embrace a broad, effective anti-alcohol campaign, determined to overcome the temptation to drink, intent on limiting the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages, especially liquor. We must also increase the severity of sanctions when these bans and restrictions are not observed.

Taking all this into consideration, the politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP resolved to take up at all levels of society an extensive and offensive struggle to limit the consumption of alcoholic beverages, especially liquors. To achieve their aim, they will use economic, ideological, educational, legal, administrative and other measures to the fullest extent. This struggle is the task of the entire nation and has considerable significance for Bulgaria, both now and in the future. Party, state, business and public agencies and organizations, work collectives, schools and families, the mass media -- indeed the entire public -- will be very closely involved in its implementation. The major concern for everyone is the total exclusion of the use of alcoholic beverages from young people, considerable restriction of consumption, especially that of liquors by adults, and resolute eradication of manifestations of drunkenness and alcoholism.

The politburo considers inadequate the work done to date by state and business agencies and organizations to implement party policy with respect to educating workers and youth in the spirit of sobriety. They have been ordered, within a two-month period, to adopt active, practical measures for the most stringent observation of bans and restrictions established by party and government resolutions on the production, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The Council of Ministers has been charged to hold agencies and officials strictly responsible, both administratively and financially, for failure to comply with regulations concerning the struggle against alcoholism, and to

adopt appropriate decrees to provide as follows: in the plans for the socioeconomic development of the country during the Ninth 5-Year Plan, reduce production of alcoholic beverages in the public sector intended for domestic use by approximately 10 percent (in absolute alcohol) annually, chiefly at the expense of liquors; as of 1 June 1987, increase the tax imposed on brandies produced in the private sector which exceed established norms; reduce the number of stills and introduce strict control of taxation on quantities produced; ban the use of sugar in the production of wine and brandy in the public sector (except in those cases where sugar is required by wine-making techniques or by contracts for export) and in the private sector; sharply reduce the import of liquors ; exclude the sale of liquor from the state plan for commodity circulation and from the incentive program for those working in commerce; significantly reduce the number of outlets through which alcoholic beverages, especially liquors, can be purchased; reduce the number of cocktail lounges, pubs and saloons and convert many of them into tea-rooms, cafes, beer-gardens and other eating establishments; ban the consumption of all types of alcoholic beverages (with the exception of beer) in all "grills" and cafes. In tea-rooms, buffets, cafeterias, discotheques, clubs, cultural centers, sanatoria and health resorts, the sale of alcoholic beverages, including beer, is to be banned. Liquors are not to be served at official receptions, lunches, dinners and cocktails, nor sold in rest homes. Consumption of alcoholic beverages will not be permitted in parks, gardens, ballparks, on work brigades and picnics, etc.

In addition to sanctions so far established for failure to comply with restrictions on the production, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, the following penalties will be imposed: for schoolchildren who consume alcohol -- expulsion from school; for students -- withdrawal of scholarships, loss of dormitory privileges, temporary or permanent dismissal from institutes of higher education; for workers and employees who show up drunk for work -- stoppage of their monthly salary, which will be paid to their families; for all levels of management in state, business and public agencies and organizations, managers of companies, offices, scientific and cultural institutes, teachers, physicians and other officials who consume alcohol during work hours -- demotion and dismissal; for private-sector producers of alcohol who violate established procedures -- confiscation of alcohol, withdrawal of land for private use and criminal prosecution; for citizens who produce alcohol with purchased fruit and grapes -- imposition of fines, confiscation of alcohol and criminal prosecution.

The Council of Ministers has been charged to take steps to improve the structure of planting vines and fruit trees and encourage general use of grape and fruit harvests in the fresh state and as compotes, nectars, syrups, nonalcoholic wines, pectin and dried fruits. As of 1 January 1987, the Council must increase the quantity, improve the quality and expand the assortment of soft drinks (natural fruits, vegetable and grape juices, mineral water, boza, buttermilk, carbonated herbal drinks, milkshakes and nonalcoholic beers). The aim is to increase their consumption to 90-100 liters per capita by 1990. The sale of soft drinks will be obligatory in all foodstores.

We also have the task remains of developing and implementing all-embracing measures to improve conditions for the use of free time for students, young

people and workers, with a view to its being spent primarily for reasonable recreation and entertainment, new interests and needs, and all-round physical and spiritual development.

Emphasis has been placed on the importance and responsibility of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education and their departments in the execution of the resolution.

Recommendations have been made to the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Physical Education and Sports Union, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Tourist Union, the National Committee for Sobriety, the Republic Council of the G. Kirkov Society for the Spread of Scientific Knowledge, and the leaders of other public organizations and movements and their divisions to embrace the broad, offensive, active task of raising public awareness about the harm caused by the use of alcohol, about cultivating sobriety in the consciousness and behavior of workers, especially young people, and to exert effective public control over state and economic agencies and organizations to consistently tow the party line to limit the consumption of alcohol and eradicate conditions for its abuse.

Party, state and public agencies and organizations have been charged to coordinate measures to further develop and support the movement for sobriety. Particular care should be taken to popularize and intensify activities in schools, institutes of higher education and youth work collectives.

It has been suggested that the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union make arrangements for its local organizations to work against alcohol abuse.

The National Council of the Fatherland Front, and those of its organizations that work closely with the Komsomol and trade unions, should develop a broad public movement for sobriety. Within the Fatherland Front, the national and local committees for sobriety should develop activities to educate workers and young people in the spirit of sobriety.

The mass media should develop a far more active and results-oriented anti-alcohol campaign.

It would seem expedient to organize systematic scientific research to discover the reasons that lead to alcohol abuse, determine its harmful influence on man's health and the different spheres of public life.

Consistent with the powers and defense initiative granted to them, the agencies of the National Control System should guarantee the most severe state, financial, interdepartmental and public control for the timely discovery, exposure and punishment -- administrative, material, financial and criminal -- of physical and juridical persons who violate legal decrees regarding the production, trade and consumption of alcoholic beverages, primarily those with a high alcohol content, particularly those individuals engaged in speculation.

The resolution emphasizes that party committees and organizations must immediately direct the struggle to restrict the production, trade and consumption of alcoholic beverages by ensuring unremitting political leadership, strengthening party control over the activities of state, business and public agencies and organizations and demonstrating uncompromising attitudes toward violations of party and state policies on sobriety. They must set a personal example and show that communists are in the vanguard of the struggle for sobriety. Whatever status they hold, communists who do not carry out party and government resolutions on the restriction of the production, trade and consumption of alcoholic beverages, should be punished to the fullest extent of the Statutes of the BCP, including removal of responsibilities and expulsion from the party.

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP has expressed confidence that the steps taken in the struggle against alcohol abuse will be supported by the young people and workers, that their fulfilment by all people everywhere will raise the education of the nation in the spirit of sobriety to a qualitatively new level, and will assist in confirming the socialist way of life.

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